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ANNUAL REPORT OF THE
AMERICAN HISTORICAL ASSOCIATION
FOR THE YEAR 1923



IN ONE VOLUME
AND A SUPPLEMENTAL VOLUME



UNITED STATES
GOVERNMENT PRINTING OFFICE
WASHINGTON: 1929

References

LETTER OF SUBMITTAL

SMITHSONIAN INSTITUTION,
Washington, D. C., November 18, 1927.

To the Congress of the United States:

In accordance with the act of incorporation of the American Historical Association approved January 4, 1889, I have the honor to submit to Congress the annual report of the association for the year 1923. I have the honor to be,

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

CHARLES G. ABBOT,
Acting Secretary.

ACT OF INCORPORATION

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That Andrew D. White, of Ithaca, in the State of New York; George Bancroft, of Washington, in the District of Columbia; Justin Winsor, of Cambridge, in the State of Massachusetts; William F. Poole, of Chicago, in the State of Illinois; Herbert B. Adams, of Baltimore, in the State of Maryland; Clarence W. Bowen, of Brooklyn, in the State of New York, their associates and successors, are hereby created in the District of Columbia, a body corporate and politic by the name of the American Historical Association, for the promotion of historical studies, the collection and preservation of historical manuscripts, and for kindred purposes in the interest of American history and of history in America. Said association is authorized to hold real and personal estate in the District of Columbia so far only as may be necessary to its lawful ends to an amount not exceeding \$500,000, to adopt a constitution, and make by-laws not inconsistent with law. Said association shall have its principal office at Washington, in the District of Columbia, and may hold its annual meetings in such places as the said incorporators shall determine. Said association shall report annually to the Secretary of the Smithsonian Institution concerning its proceedings and the condition of historical study in America. Said secretary shall communicate to Congress the whole of such report, or such portions thereof as he shall see fit. The Regents of the Smithsonian Institution are authorized to permit said association to deposit its collections, manuscripts, books, pamphlets, and other material for history in the Smithsonian Institution or in the National Museum at their discretion, upon such conditions and under such rules as they shall prescribe.

[Approved, January 4, 1889.]

LETTER OF TRANSMITTAL

AMERICAN HISTORICAL ASSOCIATION,
Washington, D. C., June 30, 1924.

SIR: We have the honor to submit herewith, as provided by law, the annual report of the American Historical Association for the year 1923. This report includes the proceedings of the association for the thirty-eighth annual meeting at Columbus, Ohio, from December 27 to December 29, 1923, and the proceedings of the Pacific Coast Branch of the association at its nineteenth annual meeting held in Berkeley, Calif., November 30 and December 1, 1923. No other reports and papers, or abstracts of papers, are included. They are omitted at this time in an effort toward bringing the reports to date.

The funds available for printing and binding will permit the publication of only a single report and a supplemental volume giving the writings on American history for the year. It is hoped that by restricting the reports for the years 1924, 1925, and 1926 to the proceedings alone more than one report can be printed within the fiscal year, and that when the reports are brought to date some of the more important papers that were read at the meetings during the years 1923-1926 can be published.

The supplemental volume of the report contains a bibliography of writings on American history during the year 1923, compiled by Miss Grace Gardner Griffin.

Very respectfully yours,

H. BARRETT LEARNED,
Chairman of the Committee on Publications.
ALLEN R. BOYD, *Editor.*

To the SECRETARY OF THE SMITHSONIAN INSTITUTION,

Washington, D. C.

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CONSTITUTION

I

The name of the society shall be The American Historical Association.

II

Its object shall be the promotion of historical studies.

III

Any person approved by the executive council may become a member by paying \$5, and after the first year may continue a member by paying an annual fee of \$5. On payment of \$100 any person may become a life member, exempt from fees. Persons not resident in the United States may be elected as honorary or corresponding members and be exempt from the payment of fees.

IV

The officers shall be a president, two vice presidents, a secretary, a treasurer, an assistant secretary-treasurer, and an editor.

The president, vice president, secretary, and treasurer shall be elected by ballot at each regular annual meeting in the manner provided in the by-laws.

The assistant secretary-treasurer and the editor shall be elected by the executive council. They shall perform such duties and receive such compensation as the council may determine.

V

There shall be an executive council, constituted as follows:

1. The president, the two vice presidents, the secretary, and the treasurer.
2. Elected members, eight in number, to be chosen annually in the same manner as the officers of the association.
3. The former presidents; but a former president shall be entitled to vote for the three years succeeding the expiration of his term as president, and no longer.

VI

The executive council shall conduct the business, manage the property, and care for the general interests of the association. In the exercise of its proper functions, the council may appoint such committees, commissions, and boards as it may deem necessary. The council shall make a full report of its activities to the annual meeting of the association. The association may by vote at any annual meeting instruct the executive council to discontinue or enter upon any activity, and may take such other action in directing the affairs of the association as it may deem necessary and proper.

VII

This constitution may be amended at any annual meeting, notice of such amendment having been given at the previous annual meeting, or the proposed amendment having received the approval of the executive council.

BY-LAWS

I

The officers provided for by the constitution shall have the duties and perform the functions customarily attached to their respective offices with such others as may from time to time be prescribed.

II

A nomination committee of five members shall be chosen at each annual business meeting in the manner hereafter provided for the election of officers of the association. At such convenient time prior to the 15th of September as it may determine, it shall invite every member to express to it his preference regarding every office to be filled by election at the ensuing annual business meeting and regarding the composition of the new nominating committee then to be chosen. It shall publish and mail to each member at least one month prior to the annual business meeting such nominations as it may determine upon for each elective office and for the next nominating committee. It shall prepare for use at the annual business meeting an official ballot containing, as candidates for each office or committee membership to be filled thereat, the names of its nominees and also the names of any other nominees which may be proposed to the chairman of the committee in writing by 20 or more members of the association at least one day before the annual business meeting, but such nominations by petition shall not be presented until after the committee shall have reported its nominations to the association, as provided for in the present by-law. The official ballot shall also provide under each office a blank space for voting for such further nominees as any member may present from the floor at the time of the election.

III

The annual election of officers and the choice of a nominating committee for the ensuing year shall be conducted by the use of an official ballot prepared as described in By-law II.

IV

The association authorizes the payment of traveling expenses incurred by the voting members of the council attending one meeting of that body a year, this meeting to be other than that held in connection with the annual meeting of the association.

The council may provide for the payment of expenses incurred by the secretary, the assistant secretary-treasurer, and the editor in such travel as may be necessary to the transaction of the association's business.

AMERICAN HISTORICAL ASSOCIATION

Organized at Saratoga, N. Y., September 10, 1884. Incorporated by Congress,
January 4, 1889

OFFICERS ELECTED DECEMBER 28, 1923

PRESIDENT:

WOODROW WILSON, LL. D., LITT. D.,
Washington, D. C.

VICE PRESIDENTS:

CHARLES M. ANDREWS, A. M., PH. D., L. H. D.,
Yale University

DANA C. MUNRO, L. H. D.,
Princeton University

SECRETARY:

JOHN SPENCER BASSETT, PH. D.,
Smith College

TREASURER:

CHARLES MOORE, PH. D.,
Library of Congress

EXECUTIVE COUNCIL:

(In addition to the above-named officers)
(Ex-presidents)

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Boston, Mass.

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SIMEON E. BALDWIN, LL. D.,
New Haven, Conn.

JOHN FRANKLIN JAMESON, PH. D., LL. D., LITT. D.,
Carnegie Institution of Washington

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Yale University

ALBERT BUSHNELL HART, PH. D., LL. D., LITT. D.,
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Harvard University

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Columbia University

ANDREW C. McLAUGHLIN, A. M., LL. B., LL. D.,
University of Chicago

GEORGE LINCOLN BURR, LL. D., LITT. D.,
Cornell University

WORTHINGTON C. FORD, A. M.,
Massachusetts Historical Society

EDWARD CHANNING, PH. D.,
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JEAN JULES JUSSERAND, F. B. A.,
French Embassy

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Harvard University

EDWARD P. CHEYNEY, A. M., LL. D.,
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(Elected Councilors)

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SIDNEY B. FAY, PH. D.,
Smith College

CARLTON J. H. HAYES, PH. D.,
Columbia University

FREDERIC L. PAXSON, PH. D.,
University of Wisconsin

HENRY P. BIGGAR, B. A., B. LITT. (OXON.)
The Public Record Office of Canada

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Goucher College

CHARLES H. McILWAIN, PH. D.,
Harvard University

ARTHUR M. SCHLESINGER, PH. D.,
University of Iowa

PACIFIC COAST BRANCH

OFFICERS ELECTED DECEMBER 1, 1923

PRESIDENT:

ROBERT G. CLELAND, A. B.,
Occidental College

VICE PRESIDENT:

WILLIAM A. MORRIS, PH. D.,
University of California

SECRETARY-TREASURER:

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Stanford University

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(In addition to the above-named officers)

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University of California, Southern Branch

JAKOB A. LARSEN,
University of Washington

ROLLAND A. VANDEGRIFT, M. A.,
University of Southern California

GEORGE E. NUNN,
Mission High School, San Francisco

TERMS OF OFFICE

(Deceased officers are marked thus: †)

EX-PRESIDENTS

†ANDREW DICKSON WHITE, L. H. D., LL. D., D. C. L., 1884-1885.
†GEORGE BANCROFT, LL. D., 1885-1886.
†JUSTIN WINSOR, LL. D., 1886-1887.
†WILLIAM FREDERICK POOLE, LL. D., 1887-1888.
†CHARLES KENDALL ADAMS, LL. D., 1888-1889.
†JOHN JAY, LL. D., 1889-1890.
†WILLIAM WIRT HENRY, LL. D., 1890-1891.
†JAMES BURRILL ANGELL, LL. D., 1891-1893.
†HENRY ADAMS, LL. D., 1893-1894.
†GEORGE FRISBIE HOAR, LL. D., 1895.
†RICHARD SALTER STORRS, D. D., LL. D., 1896.
†JAMES SCHOULER, LL. D., 1897.
†GEORGE PARK FISHER, D. D., LL. D., 1898.
JAMES FORD RHODES, LL. D., D. Litt., 1899.
†EDWARD EGGLESTON, L. H. D., 1900.
†CHARLES FRANCIS ADAMS, LL. D., 1901.
†ALFRED THAYER MAHAN, D. C. L., LL. D., 1902.
†HENRY CHARLES LEA, LL. D., 1903.
†GOLDWIN SMITH, D. C. L., LL. D., 1904.
JOHN BACH McMASTER, Ph. D., Litt. D., LL. D., 1905.
SIMEON E. BALDWIN, LL. D., 1906.
J. FRANKLIN JAMESON, Ph. D., LL. D., Litt. D., 1907.
GEORGE BURTON ADAMS, Ph. D., Litt. D., 1908.
ALBERT BUSHNELL HART, Ph. D., LL. D., Litt. D., 1909.
FREDERICK JACKSON TURNER, Ph. D., LL. D., Litt. D., 1910.
WILLIAM MILLIGAN SLOANE, Ph. D., L. H. D., LL. D., 1911.
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†WILLIAM ARCHIBALD DUNNING, Ph. D., LL. D., 1913.
ANDREW C. McLAUGHLIN, A. M., LL. B., LL. D., 1914.
†H. MORSE STEPHENS, M. A., Litt. D., 1915.
GEORGE LINCOLN BURR, LL. D., Litt. D., 1916.
WORTHINGTON C. FORD, A. M., 1917.
†WILLIAM ROSCOE THAYER, LL. D., Litt. D., L. H. D., 1918-1919.
EDWARD CHANNING, Ph. D., 1920.
JEAN JULES JUSSERAND, F. B. A., 1921.
CHARLES H. HASKINS, Ph. D., Litt. D., LL. D., 1922.
EDWARD P. CHEYNEY, A. M., LL. D., 1923.

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†JUSTIN WINSOR, LL. D., 1884-1886.
†CHARLES KENDALL ADAMS, LL. D., 1884-1888.
†WILLIAM FREDERICK POOLE, LL. D., 1886-1887.
†JOHN JAY, LL. D., 1887-1889.
†WILLIAM WIRT HENRY, LL. D., 1888-1890.
†JAMES BURRILL ANGELL, LL. D., 1889-1891.
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†JAMES SCHOULER, LL. D., 1895, 1896.
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JAMES FORD RHODES, LL. D., D. Litt., 1897, 1898.
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†MOSES COIT TYLER, L. H. D., LL. D., 1899, 1900.
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 JOHN BACH McMASTER, PH. D., LITT. D., LL. D., 1904.
 SIMEON E. BALDWIN, LL. D., 1904, 1905.
 J. FRANKLIN JAMESON, PH. D., LL. D., LITT. D., 1905, 1906.
 GEORGE BURTON ADAMS, PH. D., LITT. D., 1906, 1907.
 ALBERT BUSHNELL HART, PH. D., LL. D., LITT. D., 1907, 1908.
 FREDERICK JACKSON TURNER, PH. D., LL. D., LITT. D., 1908, 1909.
 WILLIAM MILLIGAN SLOANE, PH. D., L. H. D., LL. D., 1909, 1910.
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 JEAN JULES JUSSERAND, F. B. A., 1918-1919, 1920.
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 EDWARD P. CHEYNEY, A. M., LL. D., 1921, 1922.
 WOODROW WILSON, LL. D., LITT. D., 1922, 1923.

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 WILLIAM E. DODD, PH. D., 1917-1920.
 WALTER L. FLEMING, M. S., PH. D., 1917-1920.
 WILLIAM E. LINGELBACH, PH. D., 1917-1920.
 JAMES T. SHOTWELL, PH. D., 1919-1922.
 RUTH PUTNAM, B. LITT., 1919-1922.
 ARTHUR L. CROSS, PH. D., 1920-
 SIDNEY B. FAY, PH. D., 1920-
 CARL RUSSELL FISH, PH. D., 1920-1923.
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 ST. GEORGE L. SIOUSSAT, PH. D., 1920-1923.
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 CHARLES H. McILWAIN, PH. D., 1923-
 ARTHUR M. SCHLESINGER, PH. D., 1923-

OFFICERS AND COMMITTEES, 1924

OFFICERS

President.—Woodrow Wilson, Washington, D. C. (Died February 3, 1924.)

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Second vice president.—Dana C. Munro, Princeton University, Princeton, N. J.

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Treasurer.—Charles Moore, Library of Congress, Washington, D. C.

Assistant secretary treasurer.—Patty W. Washington, 1140 Woodward Building, Washington, D. C.

Editor.—Allen R. Boyd, Library of Congress, Washington, D. C.

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Committee on finance.—Charles Moore, chairman; John S. Bassett, Dana C. Munro, Sidney B. Fay, Frederic L. Paxson.

Committee on appointments.—Charles M. Andrews, chairman; John S. Bassett, Arthur L. Cross, Charles H. McIlwain, Arthur M. Schlesinger.

Committee on nominations.—Wallace Notestein, chairman, Cornell University, Ithaca, N. Y.; Frances G. Davenport, department of historical research, Carnegie Institution of Washington, Washington, D. C.; Edward Raymond Turner, University of Michigan, Ann Arbor, Mich.; Arthur C. Cole, Ohio State University, Columbus, Ohio; Charles Downer Hazen, Columbia University, New York, N. Y.

Delegates in American Council of Learned Societies.—J. Franklin Jameson, 1140 Woodward Building, Washington, D. C. (term expires 1927); Charles H. Haskins, Harvard University, Cambridge, Mass. (term expires 1925).

STANDING COMMITTEES OF THE ASSOCIATION

Committee on program for the thirty-ninth annual meeting.—St. George L. Sioussat, chairman, University of Pennsylvania, Philadelphia, Pa.; Eugene H. Byrne, University of Wisconsin, Madison, Wis. (term expires in 1926); Nathaniel W. Stephenson, Yale Press, 522 Fifth Avenue, New York, N. Y. (1925); Eloise Ellery, Vassar College, Poughkeepsie, N. Y. (1924); Elbert J. Benton, Western Reserve University, Cleveland, Ohio (1924). Ex officio: Nils Andreas Olsen, secretary of the Agricultural History Society, Office of Farm Management, Department of Agriculture, Washington, D. C.; Joseph Schafer, secretary of the Conference of Historical Societies, State Historical Society of Wisconsin, Madison, Wis.

Committee on local arrangements, thirty-ninth annual meeting.—J. Scott Parish, chairman, Richmond, Va.; Morgan P. Robinson, secretary, 113 South Third Street, Richmond, Va.

Board of editors of the American Historical Review.—J. Franklin Jameson, managing editor, 1140 Woodward Building, Washington, D. C. (term expires 1925); Francis A. Christie, Meadville Theological Seminary, Meadville, Pa. (1929); Evarts B. Greene, Columbia University, New York, N. Y. (1928); William E. Dodd, University of Chicago, Chicago, Ill. (1927); Guy Stanton Ford, University of Minnesota, Minneapolis, Minn. (1926); Archibald C. Coolidge, Harvard University, Cambridge, Mass. (1924).

Historical Manuscripts Commission.—Justin H. Smith, chairman, 7 West Forty-third Street, New York, N. Y.; James Truslow Adams, Bridgehampton, Long Island, N. Y.; Eugene C. Barker, University of Texas, Austin, Tex.; Logan Esarey, Bloomington, Ind.; Gaillard Hunt, Department of State, Washington, D. C.

Subcommittee on manuscripts from Europe.—Randolph G. Adams, Clements Library, University of Michigan, Ann Arbor, Mich.; Lawrence C. Wroth, John Carter Brown Library, Providence, R. I.

Committee on the Justin Winsor prize.—Isaac J. Cox, chairman, Northwestern University, Evanston, Ill.; C. S. Boucher, University of Chicago, Chicago, Ill.; Thomas F. Moran, Purdue University, Lafayette, Ind.; Bernard C. Steiner, Enoch Pratt Free Library, Baltimore, Md.; C. Mildred Thompson, Vassar College, Poughkeepsie, N. Y.

Committee on the Herbert Baxter Adams prize.—Conyers Read, chairman, 1218 Snyder Avenue, Philadelphia, Pa.; Charles H. McIlwain, 19 Francis Avenue, Cambridge, Mass.; Nellie Neilson, Mount Holyoke College, South Hadley, Mass.; Louis J. Paetow, University of California, Berkeley, Calif.; Bernadotte E. Schmitt, 2076 East Eighty-eighth Street, Cleveland, Ohio.

Committee on publications (all ex officio except the chairman).—H. Barrett Learned, chairman, 2123 Bancroft Place, Washington, D. C.; Allen R. Boyd, secretary, Library of Congress, Washington, D. C.; John S. Bassett, Smith College, Northampton, Mass.; Elbert J. Benton, Western Reserve University, Cleveland, Ohio; J. Franklin Jameson, 1140 Woodward Building, Washington, D. C.; Justin H. Smith, 7 West Forty-third Street, New York, N. Y.; O. C. Stine, chairman of the committee on publications of the Agricultural History Society, Department of Agriculture, Washington, D. C.

Committee on membership.—Ralph H. Gabriel, chairman, Yale University, New Haven, Conn.; Witt Bowden, University of Pennsylvania, Philadelphia, Pa.; Austin P. Evans, Columbia University, New York, N. Y.; Sheldon J. H owe, Princeton University, Princeton, N. J.; Frederick Merk, 64 Wendell Street, Cambridge, Mass.; Wallace Notestein, Cornell University, Ithaca, N. Y.; Franklin C. Palm, University of California, Berkeley, Calif.; J. Fred Rippy, University of Chicago, Chicago, Ill.; James L. Sellers, University of Wisconsin, Madison, Wis.; Preston W. Slosson, University of Michigan, Ann Arbor, Mich.

Conference of historical societies.—Addison E. Sheldon, chairman,¹ Nebraska State Historical Society, Lincoln, Nebr.; Joseph Schafer, secretary, State Historical Society of Wisconsin, Madison, Wis.

COMMITTEES APPOINTED BY THE CONFERENCE

Committee on bibliography of historical societies.—Victor H. Paltsits, chairman, 48 Whitson Street, Forest Hills Gardens, Long Island, N. Y.; J. F. Jameson, 1140 Woodward Building, Washington, D. C.

Committee on handbook of historical societies.—George N. Fuller, chairman, Michigan Historical Commission, Lansing, Mich.; Solon J. Buck, Minnesota Historical Society, St. Paul, Minn.

¹ Elected at business meeting of the Conference of Historical Societies.

Committee on national archives.—J. Franklin Jameson, chairman, 1140 Woodward Building, Washington, D. C.; Gaillard Hunt, Department of State, Washington, D. C.; Charles Moore, Library of Congress, Washington, D. C.; Eben Putnam, Wellesley Farms, Mass.; Col. Oliver L. Spaulding, jr., Historical Section, Army War College, Washington, D. C.

Committee on bibliography.—George M. Dutcher, chairman, Wesleyan University, Middletown, Conn.; Henry R. Shipman, Princeton University, Princeton, N. J.; Sidney B. Fay, Smith College, Northampton, Mass.; Augustus H. Shearer, The Grosvenor Library, Buffalo, N. Y.; William H. Allison, Colgate University, Hamilton, N. Y.

Subcommittee on the bibliography of American travel.—Solon J. Buck, chairman, Minnesota Historical Society, St. Paul, Minn.

Public archives commission.—John W. Oliver, chairman, University Club, Pittsburgh, Pa.; Solon J. Buck, Minnesota Historical Society, St. Paul, Minn.; John H. Edmonds, 438 Statehouse, Boston, 9, Mass.; Robert Burton House, North Carolina Historical Commission, Raleigh, N. C.; Waldo G. Leland, 1140 Woodward Building, Washington, D. C.; Victor H. Paltsits, 48 Whitson Street, Forest Hills Gardens, Long Island, N. Y.

Committee on obtaining transcripts from foreign archives.—Charles M. Andrews, chairman, Yale University, New Haven, Conn.; Gaillard Hunt, Department of State, Washington, D. C.; Waldo G. Leland, 1140 Woodward Building, Washington, D. C.

Committee on military history.—Brig. Gen. Eben Swift, chairman, Army and Navy Club, Washington, D. C.; Col. Oliver L. Spaulding, vice chairman, historical section, Army War College, Washington, D. C.; Allen R. Boyd, Library of Congress, Washington, D. C.; Thomas R. Hay, 610 Elmwood Avenue, Buffalo, N. Y.; Eben Putnam, Wellesley Farms, Mass.; Lieut. Col. Jennings C. Wise, 735 Southern Building, Washington, D. C.

Committee on hereditary patriotic societies.—Dixon R. Fox, chairman, Columbia University, New York, N. Y.; George S. Godard, Connecticut State Library, Hartford, Conn.; Natalie S. Lincoln, editor, D. A. R. Memorial Continental Hall, Washington, D. C.; Mrs. Annie L. Sioussat, Arundel Club, Baltimore, Md.; R. C. Ballard Thruston, 1000 Columbia Building, Louisville, Ky.

Board of editors of the Historical Outlook.—Albert E. McKinley, managing editor, University of Pennsylvania, Philadelphia, Pa.; Edgar Dawson, Hunter College, New York, N. Y.; Sarah A. Dynes, Lock box 681, Sun Prairie, Wis.; Daniel C. Knowlton, The Lincoln School, 425 West One hundred and twenty-third Street, New York, N. Y.; Laurence M. Larson, University of Illinois, Urbana, Ill.; William L. Westermann, 400 West One hundred and eighteenth Street, New York, N. Y.

Committee on historical research in colleges.—William K. Boyd, chairman, Trinity College, Durham, N. C.; E. Merton Coulter, University of Georgia, Athens, Ga.; Benjamin B. Kendrick, Columbia University, New York, N. Y.; Asa E. Martin, Pennsylvania State College, State College, Pa.; William W. Sweet, DePauw University, Greencastle, Ind.

Committee on the George Louis Beer prize.—Bernadotte E. Schmitt, chairman, 2076 East Eighty-eighth Street, Cleveland, Ohio; George H. Blakeslee, Clarke University, Worcester, Mass.; Robert H. Lord, Harvard University, Cambridge, Mass.; Jesse S. Reeves, University of Michigan, Ann Arbor, Mich.; Robert Livingston Schuyler, Columbia University, New York, N. Y.

Committee on history teaching in the schools.—J. Montgomery Gambrill, chairman, Teachers College, Columbia University, New York, N. Y.; Henry E. Bourne, Western Reserve University, Cleveland, Ohio; Daniel C. Knowlton,

The Lincoln School, 425 West One hundred and twenty-third Street, New York, N. Y.; Arthur M. Schlesinger, University of Iowa, Iowa City, Iowa; Rolla M. Tryon, University of Chicago, Chicago, Ill.; Eugene M. Violette, Louisiana State University, Baton Rouge, La.; George F. Zook, Bureau of Education, Washington, D. C.

Representatives in joint commission on social studies in the schools.—William E. Lingelbach, University of Pennsylvania, Philadelphia, Pa.; Arthur M. Schlesinger, University of Iowa, Iowa City, Iowa.

Committee on endowment.—Charles Moore, chairman, Library of Congress, Washington, D. C.; Charles M. Andrews, Yale University, New Haven, Conn.; Dana C. Munro, Princeton University, Princeton, N. J.; John S. Bassett, Smith College, Northampton, Mass.; Worthington C. Ford, 1154 Boylston Street, Boston, 17, Mass.; Charles H. Haskins, Harvard University, Cambridge, Mass.; J. F. Jameson, 1140 Woodward Building, Washington, D. C.; H. Barrett Learned, 2123 Bancroft Place NW., Washington, D. C.; Stewart L. Mims, care J. Walter Thompson Co., 244 Madison Avenue, New York, N. Y.

SPECIAL COMMITTEES OF THE ASSOCIATION

Committee on bibliography of modern British history.—Edward P. Cheyney, chairman, University of Pennsylvania, Philadelphia, Pa.; Arthur L. Cross, 705 South State Street, Ann Arbor, Mich.; Roger B. Merriman, 175 Brattle Street, Cambridge, Mass.; Wallace Notestein, Cornell University, Ithaca, N. Y.; Conyers Read, 1218 Snyder Avenue, Philadelphia, Pa.

Committee on the documentary historical publications of the United States.—J. Franklin Jameson, chairman, 1140 Woodward Building, Washington, D. C.; Charles M. Andrews, Yale University, New Haven, Conn.; John S. Bassett, Smith College, Northampton, Mass.; Worthington C. Ford, 1154 Boylston Street, Boston, 17, Mass.; Gaillard Hunt, Department of State, Washington, D. C.; Andrew C. McLaughlin, University of Chicago, Chicago, Ill.; John Bach McMaster, 2109 Delancey Street, Philadelphia, Pa.; Charles Moore, Library of Congress, Washington, D. C.; Frederick J. Turner, Harvard University, Cambridge, 38, Mass.

Committee on the writing of history.—Ambassador Jean Jules Jusserand, chairman, French Embassy, Washington, D. C.; John S. Bassett, secretary, Smith College, Northampton, Mass.; Wilbur C. Abbott, Harvard University, Cambridge, Mass.; Charles W. Colby, 560 Pine Avenue West, Montreal, Canada.

Representatives in the international committee of historical science.—James T. Shotwell, 407 West One hundred and seventeenth Street, New York, N. Y.; Waldo G. Leland, 1140 Woodward Building, Washington, D. C.

Subcommittee of the committee on program on an Anglo-American conference of professors of history.—J. Franklin Jameson, chairman, 1140 Woodward Building, Washington, D. C.; Herbert C. Bell, Bowdoin College, Brunswick, Me.; James T. Shotwell, 407 West One hundred and seventeenth Street, New York, N. Y.

ORGANIZATION AND ACTIVITIES

The American Historical Association is the national organization for the promotion of historical writing and studies in the United States. It was founded in 1884 by a group of representative scholars, and in 1889 was chartered by Congress. Its national character is emphasized by fixing its principal office in Washington and by providing for the publication of its annual reports by the United States Government through the Secretary of the Smithsonian Institution. The membership of the association, at present about 2,600, is drawn from every State in the Union, as well as from Canada and South America. It includes representatives of all the professions and many of the various business and commercial pursuits. To all who desire to promote the development of history—local, national, or general—and to all who believe that a correct knowledge of the past is essential to a right understanding of the present the association makes a strong appeal through its publications and other activities.

The meetings of the association are held annually during the last week in December in cities so chosen as to accommodate in turn the members living in different parts of the country, and the average attendance is about 400. The meetings afford an opportunity for members to become personally acquainted and to discuss matters in which they have a common interest.

The principal publications of the association are the Annual Report and the American Historical Review. The former, usually in two volumes, is printed for the association by the Government and is distributed free to all members who desire it. It contains the proceedings of the association, including the more important papers read at the annual meetings, as well as valuable collections of documents, edited by the historical manuscript commission; reports on American archives, prepared by the public archives commission; bibliographical contributions; reports on history teaching, on the activities of historical societies, and other agencies, etc.; and an annual group of papers on agricultural history contributed by the Agricultural History Society. The American Historical Review is the official organ of the association and the recognized organ of the historical profession in the United States. It is published quarterly, each number containing about 200 pages. It presents to the reader authoritative articles, critical reviews of important new works on history, notices of inedited documents, and the news of all other kinds of historical activities. The Review is indispensable to all who wish to keep abreast of the progress of historical scholarship, and is of much value and interest to the general reader. It is distributed free to all members of the association.

For the encouragement of historical research the association offers two biennial prizes, each of \$200, for the best printed or manuscript monograph in the English language submitted by a writer residing in the Western Hemisphere who has not achieved an established reputation. The Justin Winsor prize, offered in the even years, is awarded to an essay in the history of the Western Hemisphere, including the insular possessions of the United States.

In odd years the Herbert Baxter Adams prize is awarded for an essay in the history of the Eastern Hemisphere.

A third prize, bearing the name of its founder, the late George Louis Beer, amounting to \$250, is offered annually for the best work upon any phase of European international history since 1895.

To the subject of history teaching the association has devoted much and consistent attention through conferences held at the annual meetings, the investigations of committees and the preparation of reports. The association appoints the board of editors of *The Historical Outlook*, thus assuming a certain responsibility for that valuable organ of the history-teaching profession. At the close of the war a special committee was appointed on the revision of the historical program in all schools under college grade.

The association maintains close relations with the State and local historical societies through a conference organized under the auspices of the association which holds a meeting each year in connection with the annual meeting of the association. In this meeting of delegates the various societies discuss such problems as the collection and editing of historical material, the maintenance of museums and libraries, the fostering of popular interest in historical matters, the marking of sites, the observance of historical anniversaries, etc. The proceedings of the conference are printed in the annual reports of the association.

The Pacific Coast Branch of the association, organized in 1904, affords an opportunity for the members living in the far West to have meetings and an organization of their own while retaining full membership in the parent body. In 1915 the association met with the branch in San Francisco, Berkeley, and Palo Alto in celebration of the opening of the Panama Canal. The proceedings of this meeting, devoted to the history of the Pacific and countries about it, have been published in a separate volume.

From the first the association has pursued the policy of inviting to its membership not only those professionally or otherwise actively engaged in historical work but also those whose interest in history or in the advancement of historical science is such that they wish to ally themselves with the association in the furtherance of its various objects. Thus the association counts among its members lawyers, clergymen, editors, publishers, physicians, officers of the Army and Navy, merchants, bankers, and farmers, all of whom find material of especial interest in the publications of the association.

Membership in the association is obtained through election by the executive council, upon nomination by a member or by direct application. The annual dues are \$5, there being no initiation fee. The fee for life membership is \$100, which secures exemption from all annual dues.

Inquiries respecting the association, its work, publications, prizes, meetings, memberships, etc., should be addressed to the secretary of the association at 1140 Woodward Building, Washington, D. C., from whom they will receive prompt attention.

HISTORICAL PRIZES

JUSTIN WINSOR AND HERBERT BAXTER ADAMS PRIZES

For the purpose of encouraging historical research the American Historical Association offers two prizes, each prize of \$200—the Justin Winsor prize in American history and the Herbert Baxter Adams prize in the history of the Eastern Hemisphere. The Winsor prize is offered in the even years (as heretofore), and the Adams prize in the odd years. Both prizes are designed to encourage writers who have not published previously any considerable work or obtained an established reputation. Either prize is awarded for an excellent monograph or essay, printed or in manuscript, submitted to the committee of award. Monographs must be submitted on or before April 1 of the given year. In the case of a printed monograph the date of publication must fall within a period of two and a quarter years prior to April 1. A monograph to which a prize has been awarded in manuscript may, if it is deemed in all respects available, be published in the annual report of the association. Competition is limited to monographs written or published in the English language by writers of the Western Hemisphere.

In making the award the committee considers not only research, accuracy, and originality, but also clearness of expression and logical arrangement. The successful monograph must reveal marked excellence of style. Its subject matter should afford a distinct contribution to knowledge of a sort beyond that having merely personal or local interest. The monograph must conform to the accepted canons of historical research and criticism. A manuscript—including text, notes, bibliography, appendices, etc.—must not exceed 100,000 words if designed for publication in the annual report of the association.

The Justin Winsor prize: The monograph must be based upon independent and original investigation in American history. The phrase "American history" includes the history of the United States and other countries of the Western Hemisphere. The monograph may deal with any aspect or phase of that history.

The Herbert Baxter Adams prize: The monograph must be based upon independent and original investigation in the history of the Eastern Hemisphere. The monograph may deal with any aspect or phase of that history, as in the case of the Winsor prize.

GEORGE LOUIS BEER PRIZE

In accordance with the terms of a bequest by the late George Louis Beer, of New York City, the American Historical Association offers the George Louis Beer prize in European international history. The prize is \$250, and is awarded annually for the best work upon "any phase of European international history since 1895."

The competition is limited to citizens of the United States and to works that shall be submitted to the American Historical Association. A work may be submitted in either manuscript or print, and it should not exceed in length

50,000 words of text, with the additional necessary notes, bibliography, appendices, etc.

Works must be submitted on or before April 1 of each year in order to be considered for the competition of that year. In the case of printed works the date of publication must fall within a period of two and a quarter years prior to April 1.

A work submitted in competition for the Herbert Baxter Adams prize may at the same time, if its subject meets the requirements, be submitted for the George Louis Beer prize; but no work that shall have been so submitted for both prizes will be admitted to the competition for the Beer prize in any subsequent year.

In making the award the committee in charge will consider not only research, accuracy, and originality, but also clearness of expression, logical arrangement, and general excellence of style.

The prize is designed especially to encourage those who have not published previously any considerable work nor obtained an established reputation.

Only works in the English language will receive consideration.

Inquiries concerning these prizes should be addressed to the chairmen of the respective committees, or to the Secretary of the American Historical Association, 1140 Woodward Building, Washington, D. C.

The Justin Winsor prize (which until 1906 was offered annually) has been awarded to the following:

1896. Herman V. Ames: *The Proposed Amendments to the Constitution of the United States.*

1900. William A. Schaper: *Sectionalism and Representation in South Carolina.*

1901. Ulrich B. Phillips: *Georgia and State Rights.*

1902. Charles McCarthy: *The Anti-Masonic Party.*

1903. Louise Phelps Kellogg: *The American Colonial Charter: A Study of Its Relation to English Administration, Chiefly after 1688.*

1904. William R. Manning: *The Nootka Sound Controversy.*

1906. Annie Heloise Abel: *The History of Events Resulting in Indian Consolidation West of the Mississippi River.*

1908. Clarence Edwin Carter: *Great Britain and the Illinois Country, 1765-1774.*

1910. Edward Raymond Turner: *The Negro in Pennsylvania: Slavery—Servitude—Freedom, 1639-1861.*

1912. Arthur Charles Cole: *The Whig Party in the South.*

1914. Mary W. Williams: *Anglo-American Isthmian Diplomacy, 1815-1915.*

1916. Richard J. Purcell: *Connecticut in Transition, 1775-1818.*

1918. Arthur M. Schlesinger: *The Colonial Merchants and the American Revolution, 1763-1776.* (Columbia University Studies in History, Economics and Public Law, Vol. LXXVIII, whole number 182. New York, Longmans, Green and Co., agents.)

1920. F. Lee Bennis: *The American Struggle for the British West India Carrying-Trade, 1815-1830.* (Indiana University Studies, Vol. X, No. 56, Bloomington, Ind., University Bookstore.)

1922. Lawrence Henry Gipson: *Jared Ingersoll: A Study of American Loyalism in Relation to British Colonial Government.* (Yale Historical Publications, Miscellany VIII. New Haven, Yale University Press.)

From 1897 to 1899 and in 1905 the Justin Winsor prize was not awarded.

The Herbert Baxter Adams prize has been awarded to:

1905. Davis S. Muzzey: *The Spiritual Franciscans.*

1907. In equal division, Edward B. Krehbiel: *The Interdict: Its History and Its Operation*, with Especial Attention to the Time of Pope Innocent III; and William S. Robertson; Francisco de Miranda and the Revolutionizing of Spanish America.

1909. Wallace Notestein: *A History of Witchcraft in England from 1558 to 1718*.

1911. Louise Fargo Brown: *The Political Activities of the Baptists and Fifth-Monarchy Men in England During the Interregnum*.

1913. Violet Barbour: Henry Bennet, Earl of Arlington.

1915. Theodore C. Pease: *The Leveller Movement*.

1917. Frederick L. Nussbaum: *Commercial Policy in the French Revolution: A Study of the Career of G. J. A. Ducher*.

1919. William Thomas Morgan: *English Political Parties and Leaders in the Reign of Queen Anne, 1702-1710*. (Yale Historical Publications, Miscellany, VII. New Haven, Yale University Press.)

1921. Einar Joranson: *The Danegeld in France*.

1923. In equal division, Mary Hume Maguire: *History of the Oath Ex Officio in England*; and John Thomas McNeill: *The Celtic Penitentials and Their Influence on Continental Christianity*. (Champion. Paris, 1923.)

The essays of Messrs. Muzzey, Krehbiel, Carter, Notestein, Turner, Cole, Pease, Purcell, Nussbaum, Miss Brown, Miss Barbour, and Miss Williams have been published by the association in a series of separate volumes. The earlier Winsor prize essays were printed in the annual reports.

The George Louis Beer prize has been awarded to:

1923. In equal division, Walter Russell Batsell: *The Mandatory System: Its Historical Background and Relation to the New Imperialism*; and Edward Mead Earle: *Turkey, the Great Powers, and the Bagdad Railway*. (The Macmillan Company, New York, 1923.)

In 1922 the George Louis Beer prize was not awarded.

STATISTICS OF MEMBERSHIP

DECEMBER 15, 1923

I. GENERAL

Total membership-----	2, 578
Life-----	134
Annual-----	2, 211
Institutions-----	233
Total paid membership, including life members-----	2, 185
Delinquent, total-----	393
Since last bill-----	376
For one year-----	17
Loss, total-----	263
Deaths-----	22
Resignations-----	63
Dropped-----	178
Gain, total-----	249
Life-----	---
Annual-----	233
Institutions-----	16
Total number of elections-----	203
Net gain or loss-----	-14

II. BY REGIONS

New England: Maine, New Hampshire, Vermont, Massachusetts, Rhode Island, Connecticut-----	393
North Atlantic: New York, New Jersey, Pennsylvania, Delaware, Maryland, District of Columbia-----	812
South Atlantic: Virginia, North Carolina, South Carolina, Georgia, Florida-----	139
North Central: Ohio, Indiana, Illinois, Michigan, Wisconsin-----	535
South Central: Alabama, Mississippi, Tennessee, Kentucky, West Virginia-----	68
West Central: Minnesota, Iowa, Missouri, Arkansas, Louisiana, North Dakota, South Dakota, Nebraska, Kansas, Oklahoma, Texas-----	317
Pacific Coast: Montana, Wyoming, Colorado, New Mexico, Idaho, Utah, Nevada, Arizona, Washington, Oregon, California-----	217
Territories: Porto Rico, Alaska, Hawaii, Philippine Islands-----	6
Other countries-----	91

2, 578

I. PROCEEDINGS OF THE THIRTY-EIGHTH ANNUAL MEET-
ING OF THE AMERICAN HISTORICAL ASSOCIATION

COLUMBUS, OHIO, DECEMBER 27-29, 1923

THE MEETING OF THE AMERICAN HISTORICAL ASSOCIATION AT COLUMBUS¹

Computed according to one of the two methods commonly employed in such determinations, the geographical center of the membership of the American Historical Association lies some 150 miles northeast of Columbus; computed according to the other method, it lies some 100 miles to the northwest of that city. It may therefore be remarked, in passing, that in fixing the places where the migratory or alternating meetings of the society shall be held, to meet "in an eastern city" is to meet in some place to the east of the longitude of Columbus, to meet "in a western city" is to meet somewhere to the westward of that line. For the purposes of the present record, however, it suffices to note that Columbus is as near as any city can well be to the geographical center of the society's membership; and as it is also an excellent railroad center, and has a flourishing and hospitable university, there was every reason why the thirty-eighth annual meeting, if held there, should be marked by an exceptionally large attendance. The registration showed in fact 424 names, a number surpassed only three times in the history of the association, once at its twenty-first anniversary at New York in 1909, once at Boston and Cambridge in 1912, and again (slightly) at Washington in 1915.

The attractive power of the place of meeting was doubtless reinforced by that of the program, which, made by a committee of which Prof. Elbert J. Benton, of Western Reserve University, was chairman, seemed when received by the members to be marked by unusual excellence, and proved itself so in the execution. Every chairman of a program committee wishes and tries to avoid the evils of excessive congestion; none ever succeeds. He does well if he can restrain the zeal of specialists from increasing still further the number of sections and sessions and papers to be crowded into the allotted three days. In the present instance there were 17 sessions and 63 papers—more than enough—and yet even so it was not possible to provide for continuance of every sectional meeting that has been held on previous occasions. There was of course the usual session concerning the position and methods of history as a subject of instruction in the schools, for that topic, repetitious as much of the discussion of it often proves to be, is of too vital importance to the historical profession, and still more truly to the schools and the

¹ This account of the Columbus meeting is taken, with some modifications and abridgments, from the *American Historical Review* for April, 1924.

country, to permit it to be ignored. The sectional meeting on the history of law, well inaugurated at the New Haven meeting, was followed up by a highly successful session at Columbus. The rapid increase of interest which has of late been shown in diplomatic history was reflected in the devoting to it of one of the sectional meetings, of one of the general sessions which the association is accustomed to hold in the evenings, when larger portions of the general public may be attracted to attend, and of three or four of the papers read in other sessions. The centennial anniversary of the Monroe declaration of December, 1823, was celebrated by a sectional meeting devoted to contributions discussing various historical consequences of the policy then declared. The influence of Christian missions in various portions of history formed the subject of another sectional meeting. There was the usual conference of State and local historical societies, and the usual sessions devoted to medieval history, to modern history in general, to the history of England, and to that of the United States in the period of the Revolution, in the period since the Civil War. and in times of westward expansion.

The last-named was held as a joint session with the Mississippi Valley Historical Association, which commonly holds one of its semi-annual meetings at the same time and place as the older and more general society, and with the Ohio Valley Historical Association. The former body had also a subscription dinner, at the end of which Dr. Joseph Schafer, superintendent of the Wisconsin State Historical Society, read a commemorative address upon the life and work of Francis Parkman, marked by both admiration and discriminating judgment. The Agricultural History Society also had a dinner, at which Miss Ellen C. Semple, of Louisville, spoke on agricultural history as a fundamental phase of economic history, drawing her illustrations from the ancient Mediterranean world. At the formal dinner of the American Historical Association, on the first evening, there was none but brief speaking, an early conclusion being necessary in order that members might hear the presidential address of Professor Cheyney; but a pleasant greeting from the Canadian Historical Association was presented by its representative, Prof. Basil Williams, of McGill University, and Prof. Peter Guilday, of the Catholic University of America, secretary of the American Catholic Historical Association, spoke, though briefly, with wit and eloquence and cordial feeling.

The last-named society, meeting for the fourth time at the same place with the American Historical Association, had, besides its practical conferences, three successful public sessions for papers in church history, among which may be especially mentioned those by Rev. M. G. Rupp, of St. Joseph, on Hugo Grotius and his place in the

history of international peace; by Rev. John Rager, of Shelbyville, on Cardinal Bellarmine's defense of popular government; and by Prof. John R. Knipfing, of the Ohio State University, on religious tolerance during the reign of Constantine the Great. Dr. Gaillard Hunt, of the Department of State, was chosen president of this society for the year 1924. A fuller account of the meeting of the Catholic society will appear in the April number of the *American Catholic Historical Review*; of the Mississippi Valley Society, either in its *Proceedings* or in the *Mississippi Valley Historical Review*.

It should also be mentioned that the American Political Science Association, the National Council for the Social Studies, and the Ohio History Teachers' Association held meetings at the same time and place. With the Agricultural History Society there was a joint meeting, as usual, and there was a luncheon conference of the hereditary-patriotic societies, at which Mrs. Harris Hancock, of Cincinnati, described the achievements and purposes of the Colonial Dames of America, and Prof. Carl Wittke, of the Ohio State University, discussed the question what can be done, by societies of this nature, toward aiding the organization of work in Ohio history.

Much the largest of these allied societies that convened in Columbus at the same time with the historical society was the American Political Science Association. The only joint session of these two was that held on the first evening, in the auditorium of the First Congregational Church, where a large audience listened with evident pleasure and admiration to the address on law in history² which Prof. Edward P. Cheyney, of the University of Pennsylvania, read as president of the American Historical Association, and to the presidential address of President Harry A. Garfield, of the American Political Science Association, entitled "Recent political developments: Progress or change?"³

Nearly all the other sessions of the convention were held within the hotel which had been chosen as headquarters, the Hotel Deshler; but those of the second forenoon, and the business meeting of the association, that afternoon, were held at the Ohio State University. Between the two, the university hospitably entertained the association to a luncheon, made additionally agreeable by speaking, over which Prof. William McPherson, acting president of the university, presided.

After the business meeting, opportunity was given, by invitation of the Ohio Archæological and Historical Society, to inspect its collections, housed in a building, recently enlarged, on the university campus; unfortunately, the late hour to which the business meeting continued prevented many from visiting these interesting exhibits.

² *Am. Hist. Rev.*, January, 1924.

³ Printed in the February, 1924, number of the *American Political Science Review*.

On the evening of the same day a reception and smoker, much enjoyed, were given by this same society. There was also a hospitable reception for the ladies at the house of Prof. George W. Knight, and on the first evening, after the presidential addresses, a general social gathering at the hotel, during which the Yale University Press presented, from its series of photoplays illustrative of American history, "Chronicles of America," the play relating to Vincennes and its capture. It should also be mentioned that the house privileges of the Athletic Club, hospitably extended by its committee, were enjoyed by many of the members.

For many of these agréments of the occasion, and for many others not here recorded, the association was indebted, and formally expressed its gratitude, to the efficient committee on local arrangements, of which Prof. Wilbur H. Siebert, of the university, was chairman, and Prof. John R. Knipping secretary.

Of practical topics which engaged the association's attention (as distinguished from the reading and hearing of papers contributory to the substance of history), no doubt the most important was that of the place of history in the schools. To this subject the whole of one of the general sessions was devoted, in the first afternoon, and this was preceded by a "joint luncheon conference" with the American Political Science Association and the National Council for the Social Studies. At the luncheon Prof. William B. Munro, of Harvard University, discussed the Place of Government in the schools, meaning the place of political science—for in some of our universities it is the unhappy practice to call political science "government". Prof. Herbert D. Foster, of Dartmouth, discussed the place of history. Mr. Ray O. Hughes, of the Peabody High School in Pittsburgh, described and advocated a one-year course called "Problems of democracy," in which political and social science, economics, and history are mingled in the effort to teach pupils how to live in such a society as ours—a course which certainly makes great demands upon the teacher.

Educational discussion occupies fully the place, in the minds of the American public of the twentieth century, which theological discussion occupied in those of their seventeenth-century ancestors. Perhaps it is quite as fruitful in actual gains; but it suffers from the want of any authority comparable to that of Scripture. Hence, as President Cheyney pointed out that afternoon in a careful survey of the association's activities, its efforts to define and advocate its policies in respect to the teaching of history in the schools have had an indefinite and unsatisfactory outcome; and uncertainty has been heightened by the emphasis placed on the other social studies by the National Education Association's report of 1916, and by the vigorous efforts made by the advocates of those studies to substitute them for

history in school curricula. A tentative statistical report, made by Prof. Edgar Dawson from the history inquiry conducted by him, shows, among other things, that ancient history, medieval history, and English history, as subjects for separate courses, have been losing ground; that the one-year course in the history of the world, while popular in some quarters, does not seem as yet to have made much headway; that the tendency to give more time to the socialized discussion of current events seems to be growing; and that the training of teachers for the social studies, single or grouped, stands in sad need of greater attention. American educational authorities, indeed, seem to the present writer far too much concerned with curricula and methods and far too little with the woeful insufficiency of the teachers.

As to the adjustment of the rival claims of competing social studies, Professor Cheyney deprecated both indifference or isolation and contention, but advocated cooperation. And, indeed, the committee on history teaching in the schools, as reported by its chairman, Prof. William E. Lingelbach, of the University of Pennsylvania, has been vigorously pursuing efforts toward cooperation with the representatives of other social sciences, and advocates continuance of a constructive policy of this sort. The recommendations of his committee toward such cooperation and toward further study of the problems involved, especially that of the training of teachers and that of college-entrance requirements and freshman courses, were cordially adopted by the association in its business meeting.

Another school matter which aroused genuine interest was that of the bitter assaults which in recent years have so frequently been made on many of our best historical textbooks. Miss Bessie L. Pierce, assistant professor in the University of Iowa, in a straightforward and instructive paper on that subject, traced the history of the anti-British propaganda carried on so extensively and unscrupulously by Charles Grant Miller in the Hearst papers and of the active campaign, which ill-informed patriotic societies have often aided, against fairness and in favor of chauvinism. That censorship by narrow minds over history as presented by trained scholars to whom truth is supreme met with no favor in the American Historical Association was shown not only by the hearty applause which greeted Miss Pierce's remarks but also by the manifest warmth with which, in the business meeting, the association approved and adopted resolutions prepared by a committee of the executive council. Their text follows:

Whereas there has been in progress for several years an agitation conducted by certain newspapers, patriotic societies, fraternal orders, and others against a number of school textbooks in history and in favor of official censorship; and

Whereas this propaganda has met with sufficient success to bring about not only acute controversy in many cities but the passage of censorship laws in several States: Therefore be it

Resolved by the American Historical Association, upon the recommendation of its committee on history teaching in the schools and of its executive council, That genuine and intelligent patriotism, no less than the requirements of honesty and sound scholarship, demand that textbook writers and teachers should strive to present a truthful picture of past and present, with due regard to the different purposes and possibilities of elementary, secondary, and advanced instruction; that criticism of history textbooks should therefore be based not upon grounds of patriotism but only upon grounds of faithfulness to fact as determined by specialists or tested by consideration of the evidence; that the cultivation in pupils of a scientific temper in history and the related social sciences, of a spirit of inquiry, and a willingness to face unpleasant facts are far more important objectives than the teaching of special interpretations of particular events; and that attempts, however well meant, to foster national arrogance and boastfulness and indiscriminate worship of national "heroes" can only tend to promote a harmful pseudopatriotism; and be it further

Resolved, That in the opinion of this association the clearly implied charges that many of our leading scholars are engaged in treasonable propaganda and that tens of thousands of American school teachers and officials are so stupid or disloyal as to place treasonable textbooks in the hands of children is inherently and obviously absurd; and be it further

Resolved, That the successful continuance of such an agitation must inevitably bring about a serious deterioration both of textbooks and of teaching, since self-respecting scholars and teachers will not stoop to the methods advocated.

Another session of practical import was the Conference of State and Local Historical Societies, a semiautonomous body which meets annually for consideration of the special problems of its constituents. The question of a handbook of such societies, for purposes of reference, was considered, and that of the continuation of Mr. A. P. C. Griffin's Bibliography of American Historical Societies. That bibliography stops at 1905, and a continuation bringing it down to the present time would be useful, but means for executing it seem not yet to have been discovered, and the serial continuance from 1906 of Miss Griffin's admirable annual bibliography, *Writings on American History*, makes it less necessary. Papers were read in this conference on types of organization which secure efficiency, by Dr. Harlow Lindley, director of the Indiana Historical Commission, and on outstanding activities of the historical societies during the years 1920-1923, by Prof. Dixon R. Fox, of Columbia University. Mr. William B. Shaw, of the American Review of Reviews, contributed by invitation a very profitable survey entitled "Historical society magazines as viewed by an outsider," in which he treated of their increasing number and importance (increasing especially in the Middle West, Far West, and South), their varying relations to the public and their State governments, their opportunities to encourage research, their contents and the subjects that they treat or might treat—all without the obtrusion of advice or criticism but with many helpful sugges-

tions expressed or implicit. The conference elected Mr. Addison E. Sheldon, superintendent of the Nebraska Historical Society, as its chairman for the next year.

Difficult as it is to form any general estimate, when so many papers were read at this Columbus meeting, on subjects so diverse, it seemed that on the whole the total contribution of new results of historical investigation was on this occasion exceptionally great. Still more difficult is it to give, in the brief space allowable, any very helpful account of papers so various. None lay in the field of ancient history or in that of the early history of Christianity, and only one in the earlier part of medieval history. In the session devoted to the influence of missions in history Prof. Howard M. Stuckert, of the Ohio State University, presented a paper on the cultural influence of monastic missions upon the Celtic and German tribes in the centuries from the fifth to the ninth. Combating traditional views, he held that, in the matter of agriculture and the economic life as a whole, the influence of the missionaries had been much overrated, in comparison, for instance, with that of the merchants who usually preceded them.

In a study of the beginnings of English self-government, Prof. Albert B. White, of the University of Minnesota, set forth the results of a detailed examination of the common people's share in government in the first quarter of the thirteenth century, especially the unpaid use in judicial procedure of persons not official. In all, more than 80 quite regular uses of such persons have been found in these 25 years in more than 1,500 instances. Looked upon as a normal function in the life of the citizen and continued for centuries, such service may have gone far toward creating the modern Englishman's governmental sense. An allied theme was considered by Prof. Carl Stephenson, of the University of Wisconsin, in a comparative study of the origin of representative government in England, France, and Germany. While by the twelfth century, in all three countries, towns had secured exemption from the arbitrary exactions—of tallages and the like imposts—which lords made from their rustic dependents, extraordinary aids, *tailles*, *Beden*, were demanded on a great variety of occasions. That view is best supported, the writer held, which derives the origin of representative government from the superior convenience of collective bargaining in respect to these occasional exactions.

In the sectional meeting occupied with legal history two papers had to do with medieval England, that of Miss Nellie Neilson, professor in Mount Holyoke College, on custom and the common law in Kent, and that of Mr. Theodore F. T. Plucknett, of the Harvard Law School, on the case of the miscreant cardinal (1382). Among

the fields of law and custom that lay outside the common law in medieval England an important place belongs to that of regional customs. Among such, the custom of Kent had a unique position in that it was recognized by the King's courts as having in Kent the force which the common law—in the main the law of military tenements—had elsewhere. It extended to land approved from sea and waste. Miss Neilson described its essential features and its relation to the older rural arrangements. The "miscreant cardinal" of Mr. Plucknett's case was none other than Count Peter of Geneva, who in the course of an adventurous career was Bishop of Théroutanne, chancellor of Amiens, Bishop of Cambrai, cardinal priest, rector of Wearmouth—the church involved in the case—treasurer of York, and finally schismatic Pope, "Clement VII." The case, briefly reported in Fitzherbert's Abridgement and more fully in a manuscript in the library of Lincoln's Inn, derives special interest from the speech of a justice of the court of common pleas, in which he asserted advanced doctrine concerning control over church courts, and declared it to be good law, that, just as a man forfeited his lands for treason against the king, so also should he suffer forfeiture for misbelief, which is treason against God—forfeiture for heresy 20 years earlier than the earliest instance hitherto known.

A paper in the legal history section which came down into quite modern times was that of Prof. Edwin F. Albertsworth, of the law school of Western Reserve University, on the common law and the idea of progress. His view was that the idea of progress, evolved out of various sources but dominant in the philosophy of the present day in all fields of thought, is profoundly affecting the common law, including judicial opinion toward a more liberal view of innovations upon the legal order, and promoting enactments that lay new premises and eliminate old legal dogmas—undermining the abstract notion of human equality, favoring economic progress, fostering paternalism, increasing the use of scientific methods, reacting from the doctrine of precedents, and striving for uniformity among the States.

Mr. Thomas F. Carter, of Columbia University, in a paper on how the knowledge of printing was carried westward from China, described first the westward progress of paper, invented in China at the beginning of the second century A. D. and traceable westward through Chinese Turkestan, Samarkand, Egypt, and Spain into western Europe; also, with less certainty, the development of block printing begun in China in the eighth and ninth centuries and in Europe toward the close of the fourteenth; but whether and how the invention of movable metallic type came to Europe from China, where clay, wooden, and metallic type have early and datable origins, was necessarily left obscure.

In a paper on the crime of witchcraft, Prof. George L. Burr, of Cornell University, first described the materials for a history of witchcraft accumulated by the late Henry C. Lea, which Mr. Burr is engaged in bringing into a shape suitable for publication, and then set forth the distinctions between the crime of witchcraft—the pact with Satan, which is the theme of the proposed book—and sorcery or magic or the sin of witchcraft. The remainder of the paper was given to the clearing away of such misconceptions as that the delusion was a mere survival from the Middle Ages; that it belonged mainly to Catholic or to Protestant lands, or that it was but an outbreak of a world-wide and immemorial superstition.

Another kulturgeschichtlich paper in the same general period of transition was that of Prof. Albert Hyma, of the University of North Dakota, on the Brethren of the Common Life and Their Influences on the Reformation. Contending that European historians had failed to estimate properly the history and importance of the brethren of the common life, Mr. Hyma passed in review the religious and educational work of Gerard Groote, John Cele, and Wessel Gansfort, at Deventer and Zwolle, that of the congregation of Windesheim and the many schools maintained by the brethren in Rhenish regions, and claimed for them a greater influence than had hitherto been allowed, on Luther and Erasmus and Calvin and even Loyola.

Turning again to English history, we record first a paper by Prof. Frederick C. Dietz, of the University of Illinois, on the church lands as a determining factor in English history in the period 1547–1559, in which he maintained that no other explanation of the decisions then made was adequate but that which traced them to the determination of the great nobles and gentry to retain their hold upon the vast properties which had belonged to the church. The seizure of those lands could be justified only with the help of Protestant theology, and, as the experience of Mary's reign had shown, their possession could be absolutely assured only through the rejection of any connection with Rome. In the same session Miss Frances H. Relf, professor in Wells College, in an illustration of Buckingham's parliamentary methods, showed from the manuscript notes of Henry Elsing that on both occasions in the struggle of 1628, when the Lords took adverse action upon the petition of right, that result was due to finesse and trickery on Buckingham's part, the majority of the Lords in reality agreeing with the majority of the Commons in the effort to restrict the King's prerogative.

Of three papers in French history, that of Prof. Clyde L. Grose, of Northwestern University, bore upon Louis XIV's financial relations with Charles II and the English Parliament. French money was used more largely in subsidies to the King than in bribes to

members of Parliament, and in the former case for doing things which were in reality agreeable to the recipient as well as to the donor. Bribes to members of Parliament were never more than measurably successful. Prof. Louis R. Gottschalk, of the University of Louisville, discussed communism during the French Revolution, meaning the agitation that went on from 1789 to 1793, and even later, for an agrarian law providing for a more or less nearly equal distribution of property. No newspaper, no club or patriotic society, no party in the legislative bodies advocated such a measure, yet the fear of it was profound and extensive, largely because of a loose usage of *loi agraire* (with reminiscence of the Gracchi) to designate all, even mild, projects of social reform. Some members of the convention, notably Barère, caught at the panic fear as a possible means of bringing Girondins and Jacobins into concord, but in vain. Thirdly, Prof. Hugo C. M. Wendel, of New York University, studied with many legislative details the evolution of industrial freedom along the Rhine, 1789-1815, specifically, the application to that region of the French legislation of 1791 abolishing guilds, and the Napoleonic law of 1803 regulating relations between employer and employed. These laws, it was shown, came into operation in Alsace automatically and, after 1798, in the northward portions of the Left Bank. On the Right Bank, the liberal industrial principles of France were introduced into the grand-duchy of Berg under Murat, and the Napoleonic régime of regulation after the Emperor himself took over the administration. In the grand-duchy of Frankfurt, though all corporations were declared abolished in 1810, the prince-primate Dallberg had not completed the régime of industrial freedom when the Empire fell.

In a contribution on the colonial policy of Gladstone's first ministry, 1868-1874, Prof. Paul Knaplund, of the University of Wisconsin, maintained that Gladstone and his colonial secretaries, with no desire for secession of the colonies, were governed by practical rather than theoretical considerations in each instance where they seemed by concessions to weaken the bonds of empire, that the withdrawal of British troops from colonies to which responsible government had been accorded was a necessary corollary to that grant, that resistance to aggressive expansion was the path of wisdom, and that recent events and the recent evolution of the British commonwealth of nations have justified Gladstone's trust in freedom as the strongest imperial tie.

No group of papers aroused more general interest than the three which were read in the second evening's session, devoted to the recent diplomatic history centering around the World War; and with this we may also join, as of exceptional interest in the same field, the account of impressions of Soviet Russia on a historian, by Prof. Frank A. Golder, of Stanford University. In the first of the three

papers indicated, Prof. Joseph V. Fuller, of Wisconsin, under the title *Bismarck and Europe, 1871-1890*, reconsidered the foreign policy of Bismarck as imperial chancellor in the light of later events and of new materials, especially of the great German collection, *Die Grosse Politik der Europäischen Kabinette*. Bismarck's premises were that France was irreconcilable after her defeat and that the new German Empire was a "saturated state," having no interests beyond those already satisfied by the time of its formation. The speaker traced the anxious efforts for alliances that should insure against any hostile coalition, the gravitation to Austria after vain efforts to hold both Austria and Russia, the embarrassments with Great Britain arising as German colonial expansion progressed, the instability of the whole system. His conclusion was that it was Bismarck, rather than his successors, who created for his country the entanglements, dilemmas, and compromising settlements which betrayed it to disaster.

The address on triple alliance and triple entente, 1902-1914, which was given by Prof. Bernadotte E. Schmitt, of Western Reserve University, is that which appears in the *American Historical Review*, April, 1924. The third of these contributions was that of Prof. Charles Seymour, of Yale University, on relations official and unofficial between the American and British Governments, 1914-1918. For the period before the entrance of the United States into the war, he reviewed briefly the causes of dispute. Then, when questions of speedy and effective cooperation assume the first place, he traced the development of means for that purpose—the Balfour mission, the Northcliffe mission, the coming of Lord Reading to take charge of the problems of finance and supply, the mission of Colonel House and representatives of the chief American financial and supply boards to work out a system of cooperation. The system thus framed, he declared, insured a minimum of red tape, a maximum of speed, a degree of frankness between representatives of two different governments probably unexampled in history, a heightening of America's influence in the councils of the Allies, and those frank discussions of the problems of naval competition that made possible the success of the Washington conference.

Professor Golder's very interesting remarks on Soviet Russia were based on prolonged travels in that country between August, 1921, and May, 1923. Mr. Golder, it may be remembered, was also in Russia during the revolution of 1917, and gave an enlightening account of it at the Cleveland meeting of 1919. In 1921, he reported, the situation was widely different. The high hopes had faded. In whatever direction one looked he saw nothing but economic disorganization, social degradation, misery, discouragement, famine, and death. Many of the historians had died of starvation and disease,

and the survivors were stunned, terrorized, and pessimistic. The development of the new economic policy during 1922 brought back life and courage in all fields of human endeavor, and it looked as if Russia would soon recover economically and morally. But the communists saw with dismay a return to capitalism, and put into force such repressive measures that in 1923 the situation was less hopeful than in the year before. By whom shall the history of the Russian revolution, one of the greatest events of modern history, be written? Historians in Russia are precluded from the use of anticommunist material, little procommunist literature is to be had in western Europe; Americans—thanks to the cooperation of the American Relief Association and the personal interest and generosity of Mr. Hoover—have in the Hoover war collection at Palo Alto an important collection of all kinds of material, red and white, available for their disinterested investigation. Mr. Golder's part in the collecting of that material is doubtless known to many readers.

In the same session Mr. John H. Wuorinen, of the State University of Iowa, elucidated the international aspects of the Baltic Sea, particularly those of the period since the World War. He adverted to the recent attempts to form some sort of league including the five now independent states and Sweden. Although a defensive alliance between Estonia and Latvia has been arranged, he judged that anything more extensive was for the present blocked by Swedish passivity, Finnish caution, and the Polish-Lithuanian impasse.

Of contributions in the field of American history, three were grouped in a session devoted to the period of the Revolution. The paper by Prof. Lawrence H. Gipson, of Wabash College, on taxation and social unrest in Connecticut in the years from 1760 to 1775, was an effort to discover how largely the unrest which unquestionably characterized the period was caused by the exceptional taxation due to the Seven Years' War. The taxes look heavy, but they were paid in depreciated bills of credit, in some cases were never paid, while the funds for reimbursement that came over from Parliament nearly equalled all that was spent, and were so managed as to cover all the expenses of government in the colony during the later years of the war.

Under the topic, educational influences in the American Revolution, Prof. Marcus W. Jernegan, of the University of Chicago, presented many statistics to show such facts as that more than half of the earlier members of the Continental Congress and 70 per cent of those who drafted the chief State papers had attended colleges or other institutions of higher education. Seven signers of the Declaration of Independence had studied law at the Inns of Court in London. The legal education of Americans in the preceding period was indeed of great importance in a revolution turning so largely on legal

questions; but of 178 who between 1730 and 1783 studied law abroad, 157 came from five middle or southern colonies and only 11 from New England.

Dr. Orlando W. Stephenson, of the University of Michigan, presented the results of a careful statistical inquiry into the supply of powder in 1776 and 1777. Briefly, he found the total quantity on hand in the scattered colonial magazines and in private possession when the war broke out to have been about 80,000 pounds, the amount made locally during the first two and a half years, about 115,000 pounds. An amount well over 2,000,000 pounds was imported, nearly all of it from France by way of the West Indies. But for these imported supplies the Revolution would have run its course long before the fall of 1777.

Of a group of five papers relating to the early diplomatic history of the United States, that of Prof. Samuel F. Bemis, of Whitman College, on British secret service and the French-American alliance, appears in the *American Historical Review* for April, 1924. Dr. J. F. Jameson described the correspondence of the early British ministers to the United States with their principals in London and other British officials and subjects, and the plans of the Carnegie Institution of Washington for its publication. Prof. James A. James, of Northwestern University, dealt with French opinion as a factor in preventing war between France and the United States, 1796-1800,⁴ basing his conclusions chiefly on the reports made to Talleyrand by Louis-Guillaume Otto and Victor Du Pont. Dr. Frederick Merk, of Harvard University, presented a paper on the Oregon pioneers and the boundary question,⁵ illuminating especially the process by which Great Britain was led to give up the Columbia River boundary. In the same session Prof. Frank E. Melvin, of the University of Kansas, read a paper, based on careful study of materials in French and American archives, on the American factor in the Napoleonic struggle, maintaining that, in the diplomatic fencing of 1810 over the applications of the continental system, it was not Madison who was deceived.

In the session devoted to legal history, Mrs. Ralph C. H. Catterall, of New York, presented a paper entitled "Some Antecedents of the Dred Scott Case,"⁶ as an illustrative specimen of the work in American legal history which she is carrying on for the department of historical research in the Carnegie Institution of Washington. That work consists in a compilation of all the material for the history of American slavery—narratives, documents, opinions—which are to be found in the law reports. The matter presented at Columbus was that of three related series of cases in the Mis-

⁴ *Am. Hist. Rev.*, July, 1924.

⁵ *Am. Hist. Rev.*, October, 1924.

souri reports, one dealing with Indian slavery in the Mississippi Valley in the eighteenth century, one with the question of the existence of slavery in Canada before the Revolution, and the third showing the evolution of judicial opinion in regard to the status of the slave who sets foot on free soil, and culminating in the Dred Scott case.

In the hundredth December after the promulgation of President Monroe's famous declaration it was natural that one sectional meeting should consist of papers related in some manner to that event. Two of the papers read were historical in character; the other two were, as is so often the case in our Latin-American sessions, publicistic, devoted to discussion of our present-day relations with Spanish America. Prof. Charles E. Chapman, of the University of California, dealt with European expansion and the Monroe doctrine. He brought to mind the enormous acquisitions made since 1823 in Asia, Africa, and Oceania by the European powers—6,000,000 square miles of territory and more than 200,000,000 inhabitants added to the Empire of Great Britain, 6,000,000 square miles and more than 67,000,000 inhabitants to that of France, and so forth—pointed out that the same causes and processes that had brought about interventions and annexations in the Eastern Hemisphere had been applicable to the Western, and drew the inference that, if European imperialism, which had run riot in America during the opening years of the nineteenth century, and which ran riot everywhere else from that time to the present, had since 1823 let America alone, it must presumably have been in great part because of the Monroe doctrine and the power of the United States behind it.

Dr. J. Fred Rippy, of the University of Chicago, offered a contribution to the study of Hispanic American feeling toward the various applications of the Monroe doctrine by the United States, by studying the reactions of the organs of Mexican public opinion in 1895-96 to President Cleveland's Venezuelan message. Prof. J. Moreno-Lacalle, of Middlebury College, discussed the extent and causes of Latin-American dislike toward the United States and its relation to the Monroe doctrine. Prof. Isaac J. Cox, of Northwestern University, under the title "Monroeism and Pan Americanism," set forth the views of those who would have the doctrine broadened into a Pan American policy.

On the other side of the United States, Canada came in for a share of attention through a paper on some American influences upon the Canadian federation movement, by Prof. Reginald G. Trotter, of Stanford University. The mere existence of the United States as a successful example of large-scale federation had been an inspiration to those who dreamt of uniting the British Provinces. In the fram-

ing of the Canadian constitution, the effort was made to profit by United States experience, especially by allotting unmistakably to the central government the paramount political power. The desire to insure the British connection was sharpened by apprehension of aggression from the Republic to the southward, lately grown into a great military power. Altogether, some of the modern Dominion's most striking characteristics are in no small measure due to the near presence, since the eighteenth century, of the expanding American Republic.

Of contributions to the history of individual States, one, by Mr. Lewis D. Stilwell, of Dartmouth College, described the types of emigrants from Vermont, 1783-1860, to the westward. The economic and other reasons for leaving Vermont were first described. Those who migrated were largely young people between the ages of 18 and 25. Mr. Stilwell classified the migrants instructively on grounds of occupation, relation to land titles, religion, and other characteristics. Prof. E. Merton Coulter, of the University of Georgia, recounted the history of the first Kentucky constitution, the prolonged period of political discussion allowed by the many delays in securing separation from Virginia, the struggle between the landed aristocracy and the frontier democracy, and the resulting compromises in the constitution—manhood suffrage, religious freedom, representation based on population, for the Democrats; for the conservative element, indirect election of governor, senators, and judges. Prof. Charles M. Knapp, of Kalamazoo Normal College, read a paper on New Jersey and States' rights; Prof. Ulrich B. Phillips, of the University of Michigan, one on the persistence of sectionalism in the politics of Mississippi, in which, with the aid of maps, he showed that, despite the absence in modern times of any considerable party but the Democratic, it was possible to trace a continuing sectional alignment of voters. The counties which gave Whig majorities in 1848 were generally carried by the Republicans in 1868 and went **against Vardaman** in the senatorial primary of 1922—mainly western counties, fertile, well-to-do, the "black belt." In the regions of infertile soil, on the other hand, the Populists found their only foothold, and there the Vardamanites live to-day.

Themes in the economic history of the far West occupied two other papers, that of Prof. Ralph P. Bieber, of Washington University, St. Louis, on overland commerce by way of the Santa Fe Trail, 1848-1880, and that of Prof. Louis Pelzer, of the Iowa State University, on a cattleman's commonwealth on the western range. Mr. Bieber described the advances in overland commerce brought about by the annexations of 1848, its influence in developing the new Southwest, in cementing it to the Union, and in marking out the

great routes for railroads. Mr. Pelzer described the organization, growth, and activities of the Wyoming Stockgrowers' Association, which for 15 years, 1873-1887, exercised from its capital at Cheyenne the functions of a State, controlled the great ranges and the leading industries of the region, and in its last years represented a cattle business of more than a hundred million dollars.

It has already been mentioned that there was one joint session of the American Historical Association and its scion the Agricultural History Society. In that session, after introductory remarks by its chairman, Dr. Joseph Schafer, on the origin and history of the younger body, Mr. Charles E. Thorne, of Wooster, Ohio, spoke on the development and influence of agricultural experiment stations in the United States, especially their influence on the minds of farmers, on the furthering of scientific research, and on increase of the food production of the land. Mr. John G. Thompson, of Washington, D. C., spoke on some phases of the cityward movement as illustrated from Ohio history, endeavoring to show statistically that the change from a prevaillingly rural to a prevaillingly urban status had not injuriously affected either religion or morals, and, in the field of politics, that the cityward movement did not retard the growth of democratic principles in Ohio. Mr. M. K. Cameron, of the University of Oregon, spoke on the history of the tobacco industry in Ohio.

One of the papers in the section considering the influence of Christian missions in history, that of Mr. Stuckert, has already been described. Of the remaining three, one was in the field of the Near East, one in that of the Far East, and the third in a recent period of American history. Prof. Albert H. Lybyer, of the University of Illinois, treated of the influence of American Christian missions in Turkey. He traced the history of the purely missionary work from 1820, of the educational work from 1840, of the medical work from before the arrival in 1859 of the first medical missionary who was not a clergyman. He showed by impressive figures the great extent of the achievement in all three of these lines. He described the economic influence exerted by the introduction of new methods and articles of commerce, and, among other results, the building up for the United States of a high reputation in the Near East, the immigration into America of many members of the growing Protestant community, and the education of many Americans through missionaries' efforts into some knowledge of the Near East. He also set forth in detail the effects of the World War and subsequent events on American missions in the parts of the old Ottoman Empire now subject to mandates and in the parts remaining to Turkey, respectively.

Mr. Tyler Dennett, of Washington, discussed the influence of Christian missions in the Far East in the nineteenth century. He

described on the one hand the influence of missionaries and the missionary constituency at home on the political conduct of the Western nations toward the countries of the Far East, and on the other hand the effects exerted by missionary action in the Orient itself. There the missionary was the most aggressive factor in the opening of the interior to residence and travel of foreigners. The insistence on Christian virtues, the introduction of Western learning, literature, medicine, methods, and views of life had had an influence which could be only partially evaluated at present; there had also been, especially in China, a destructive influence on local and national government and social organization.

The paper dealing with missionary history within the United States was that of Miss Martha L. Edwards, of the University of Wisconsin, on the influence of missions upon President Grant's Indian policy. Despite the settled American policy of separation of churches and State, precedents for use of religious organizations in dealing with governmental Indian problems run back to 1789, and still more distinctly to the invoking of the aid of missionary societies in 1819. For many years before the Civil War and the Sioux outbreak of 1862 the moral aspects of the matter had been much neglected. President Grant resolved to confer upon the Society of Friends the right of nomination to all Indian agencies, and later, to secure sufficient numbers, invoked similar aid from other religious bodies. Such a method of appointment to civil office involved spheres of sectarian influence and led to some bitter controversies. The plan was therefore short lived, ending in 1881, but the experiment left enduring results upon the management of Indian affairs.

Let us now turn from this chronicle of papers, of which only certain portions can be of interest to any individual member, to the reporting of the business meeting, whose transactions are or should be of interest to all members of the association. The proceedings seemed livelier and more interesting, less perfunctory in character, than usual. There was some real discussion. The resolutions respecting the teaching of history in schools, and its relation to other social portions of the curriculum, have already been mentioned, also the emphatic declaration for freedom of the scholarly mind in the making of textbooks.

The secretary reported a membership on December 15 of 2,578. This represents a loss of 14 members during the year. The society's maximum of membership was reached in 1915. Though some of that maximum was due to a greater indulgence than is now shown in keeping upon the rolls the names of members delinquent in respect to the payment of dues, it remains true that other societies of like character have grown more rapidly, and that the number of members

in this association might without excessive effort be pushed up to a much larger figure. Members were urged at the meeting, and are here urged again, to exert themselves toward this end.

The treasurer's report showed net receipts of \$14,833, against net expenditures of \$13,325. A summary of this report, together with the budget voted for 1924, is printed at the end of this article. The par value of the endowment fund was stated to be \$40,050, exclusive of \$1,200 more in the American Historical Review fund. One of the most interesting actions of the executive council was the resolve to prosecute in 1924 a campaign for the increase of the endowment from this figure to \$100,000. A committee to plan and carry on this campaign was instituted. Members or readers who have useful suggestions to make in this matter are urged to send them to the chairman of the committee, Mr. Charles Moore, or to any of the other members. Their names will be found in the list of committees. It is hoped that the members of the association will exert themselves to assist the committee. With such help, it ought to be possible without too much difficulty, in so rich a country, to raise the amount desired. An analysis of the treasurer's report will readily show that, while the annual dues from members will defray all the running expenses of the society and support the American Historical Review, it is income from endowments that must be relied on to sustain those varied historical activities, chiefly in the furthering and publication of researches, which the society has been so eager to carry on. These have of late been grievously hampered by the heightened costs of research and of printing. For some years past it has not seemed practicable to vote any appropriation whatever to the historical manuscripts commission, the public archives commission, or several other of the society's committees that have done important work for the advancement of history. The association must not suffer such works of investigation to languish, but if it is to do its duty by them it must have great enlargement of permanent resources.

Reports from various committees were submitted, as also an informal one by Prof. Herbert E. Bolton, on behalf of the Pacific Coast Branch. The committee on the Herbert Baxter Adams prize reported a recommendation that the prize should be divided between Mrs. Mary Hume Maguire, of Wellesley College, for an essay on the History of the Oath Ex Officio in England, and Dr. John T. McNeill, of Knox College, Toronto, for an essay on the Celtic Penitentials and Their Influence on Continental Christianity.⁶ Honorable mention was made of Dr. Ralph H. Lutz's, *The German Revolution, 1918-1919.*⁷ The George Louis Beer prize for the "best work

⁶ Paris, Champion, 1923.

⁷ See p. 72.

upon any phase of European international history since the year 1895," awarded this year for the first time, was also divided, between Prof. Edward M. Earle, of Columbia University, for his book on Turkey, the Great Powers, and the Bagdad Railway,⁸ and Mr. Walter R. Batsell, of Harvard, on the Mandatory System: Its Historical Background and Relation to the New Imperialism. Professor Dutcher, for the committee on bibliography, announced the prospect of completing in the near future the new Guide to Historical Literature. Means for carrying out the design for a series of studies in European history not having been found since its proposal by the committee on policy in 1920, the committee on that project was discharged.

On the recommendation of the council it was voted that the association should meet in Richmond in the closing days of December, 1924, with a session of one day (sc. Saturday, December 27) in Washington, if the committee on arrangements and the committee on program decide that such a meeting is advisable.⁹ In the interest of the next program the council has voted to request that all breakfasts and luncheons of the alumni of individual universities shall be so arranged as to end before the hours set for the beginning of any sessions in the association's program.

It was voted that, in some sort of return for the Anglo-American conference of professors of history held at the University of London in July, 1921,¹⁰ an Anglo-American conference of a similar sort should be made a feature of this next annual meeting. It is expected that the presence of a number of distinguished British historical scholars—from England, Scotland, and Ireland—may be secured, and that the occasion will be made one of much interest to the members of the association, and may be, as the conference of 1921 certainly was, profitable to historical interests on both sides of the water. A special committee of arrangements was appointed.

A request from the International Committee of Historical Science appointed by the Brussels Congress,¹¹ that the association should appoint a representative to serve for the United States on that committee, was acceded to by the council, and Messrs. James T. Shotwell and Waldo G. Leland, both now in Europe, were authorized to act as such representatives, acting together or singly as occasion may require. An appeal for books for the library of the University of Tokyo, gravely damaged by earthquake, was read; the association is sending what it can of its own publications.

⁸ New York, 1923.

⁹ It has since been decided by vote of the council to hold the entire meeting at Richmond, beginning December 27.

¹⁰ See *Am. Hist. Review*, XXVII, 58-63.

¹¹ *Am. Hist. Rev.*, XXVIII, 654.

In the annual election, Hon. Woodrow Wilson, hitherto first vice president, was elected president of the association, Prof. Charles M. Andrews first vice president, Prof. Dana C. Munro second vice president. By the death of Mr. Wilson on February 3, the duties of the presidency devolve on Mr. Andrews. Professor Bassett and Mr. Moore were reelected secretary and treasurer, respectively. Two new members were elected to the council, Profs. Charles H. McIlwain, of Harvard, and Arthur M. Schlesinger, of Iowa. The committee on nominations elected for the ensuing year consisted of Prof. Wallace Notestein, chairman; Arthur C. Cole, Frances G. Davenport, Charles D. Hazen, and E. Raymond Turner.

The executive council elected Prof. Francis A. Christie a member of the board of editors of the *American Historical Review* in succession to Professor Munro.

**PROGRAM OF THE THIRTY-EIGHTH ANNUAL MEETING, HELD IN
COLUMBUS, OHIO, DECEMBER 27-29, 1923**

Thursday, December 27

9.30 a. m. Meeting of the executive council.

10. a. m. GROUP MEETINGS—HISTORY OF LAW.—Chairman, Arthur C. Howland, University of Pennsylvania. Customs and the Common Law in Kent: Nellie Neilson, Mount Holyoke College. The Case of the Miscreant Cardinal, 1382: Theodore F. T. Plucknett, Harvard University. A By-product of the Law: Helen Tunnicliff Catterall, Massachusetts bar. The Common Law and the Idea of Progress: Edwin F. Albertsworth, Western Reserve University.

MODERN EUROPEAN HISTORY:—Chairman, Guy S. Ford, University of Minnesota. Louis XIV's Financial Relations with Charles II and the English Parliament: Clyde L. Grose, Northwestern University. Communism during the French Revolution, 1789-1793: Louis Gottschalk, University of Louisville. The Evolution of Industrial Freedom along the Rhine, 1789-1815: Hugo C. M. Wendel, New York University. International Aspects of the Baltic Sea: John H. Wuorinen, University of Iowa. Impressions of Soviet Russia on a Historian: Frank A. Golder, Stanford University.

SOCIAL ASPECTS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION.—Chairman, Arthur M. Schlesinger, University of Iowa. Taxation and Social Unrest in Connecticut, 1760-1775: Lawrence H. Gipson, Wabash College. Educational Influences in the Revolution: Marcus W. Jernegan, University of Chicago. Manners and Customs as Affected by the American Revolution: Orlando W. Stephenson, University of Michigan.

12.30 p. m. Joint luncheon conference with the Political Science Association and the National Council for the Social Studies. Subscription luncheon.

SOCIAL STUDIES IN THE SCHOOLS.—Chairman, Andrew C. McLaughlin, University of Chicago. The Place of Government: William B. Munro, Harvard University. The Place of History: Herbert D. Foster, Dartmouth College. The Twelfth-grade Course in Problems of Democracy: Ray O. Hughes, Peabody High School, Pittsburgh. General discussion: Thomas J. McCormack, La Salle-Peru High School, La Salle, Ill.; Thomas H. Reed, University of Michigan; John J. Van Nostrand, jr., University of California.

2.30 p. m. GENERAL SESSION—CONTRIBUTION AND PLACE OF HISTORY IN THE SCHOOLS.—Chairman, President Edward P. Cheyney, University of Pennsylvania. The Relations of the Association to the Problem of History in the Schools, by the president of the association. A Survey of the Special Experiments with the Social Studies in the Schools: J. Montgomery Gambrill, Columbia University. Tentative Inferences from the History Inquiry: Edgar Dawson, Hunter College. Discussion: Charles H. Haskins, Harvard University; August C. Krey, University of Minnesota. The Attack upon History Textbooks: Bessie L. Pierce, University of Iowa. Discussion: Everts B. Greene, Columbia University; Frederic L. Paxson, University of Wisconsin.

6 p. m. Subscription dinner for the members of all the associations.

8 p. m. Joint session, American Historical Association and American Political Science Association. Chairman, Hon. James E. Campbell, president of the Ohio Archaeological and Historical Society.

PRESIDENTIAL ADDRESSES.—Recent Political Developments: Progress or Change? Harry A. Garfield, president of the American Political Science Asso-

ciation. Law in History: Edward P. Cheyney, president of the American Historical Association.

9.30 p. m. Social gathering for all members of the American Historical Association.

Friday, December 28

10 a. m. GROUP MEETINGS—ENGLISH HISTORY.—Chairman, Wallace Note-stein, Cornell University. A Study in the Beginnings of English Self-government: Albert B. White, University of Minnesota. The Church Lands as a Determining Factor in English History, 1547-1559: Frederick C. Dietz, University of Illinois. An Illustration of Buckingham's Parliamentary Methods: Frances H. Relf, Wells College. The Colonial Policy of Gladstone's First Ministry, 1868-1874: Paul Knaplund, University of Wisconsin. Discussion: Opened by Frank J. Klingberg, University of California, southern branch.

AMERICAN HISTORY SINCE THE CIVIL WAR.—Chairman, Henry B. Learned, Washington, D. C. New Jersey and States' Rights: Charles M. Knapp, Western Michigan State Normal College. The Persistence of Sectionalism in the Politics of Mississippi, 1848-1922: Ulrich B. Phillips, University of Michigan. The Papers of Grover Cleveland: Robert McElroy, Princeton University. Some American Influences upon the Canadian Federation Movement: Reginald G. Trotter, Stanford University.

AGRICULTURAL HISTORY.—A joint meeting with the Agricultural History Society. Chairman, Joseph Schafer, Wisconsin Historical Society. The Development and Influence of Agricultural Experiment Stations in the United States: Charles E. Thorne, Wooster, Ohio. Some Phases of the Cityward Movement as Illustrated from Ohio History: John G. Thompson, Washington, D. C. The Tobacco Industry in Ohio: Merton K. Cameron, University of Oregon.

12.30 p. m. Complimentary luncheon given by the president and trustees of the Ohio State University; Dr. William Oxley Thompson, presiding.

2 p. m. Annual business meeting.

6 p. m. Subscription dinner of the Mississippi Valley Historical Association; address, Joseph Schafer, Wisconsin Historical Society, The Life and Work of Francis Parkman. Subscription dinner of the Agricultural History Society; address, Ellen C. Semple, Agricultural History as a Fundamental Phase of Economic History, as Illustrated in the Ancient Mediterranean World.

8 p. m. GENERAL SESSION—DIPLOMATIC HISTORY RECONSIDERED.—Chairman, J. Franklin Jameson, Carnegie Institution. Bismarck and Europe, 1871-1890: Joseph V. Fuller, University of Wisconsin. Triple Alliance and Triple Entente, 1902-1914: Bernadotte E. Schmitt, Western Reserve University. Relations Official and Unofficial between the American and British Governments, 1914-1918: Charles Seymour, Yale University.

9.30-11.30 p. m. Reception and smoker for all members, given by the Ohio Archaeological and Historical Society.

Saturday, December 29

10 a. m. GROUP MEETINGS—EARLY DIPLOMATIC RELATIONS OF THE UNITED STATES.—Chairman, Randolph G. Adams, Clements Library, University of Michigan. British Secret Service and the French-American Alliance: Samuel F. Bemis, Whitman College. French Opinion as a Factor in Preventing War between France and America, 1789-1800: James A. James, Northwestern University. The Early British Ministers to the United States: J. Franklin Jameson, Carnegie Institution of Washington. The American Factor in the Napoleonic Struggle: Frank E. Melvin, University of Kansas. New Light upon the Oregon Boundary Question: Frederick Merk, Harvard University.

MEDIEVAL HISTORY.—Chairman, Louis J. Paetow, University of California. The Origin of Representative Government: Carl Stephenson, Wisconsin University. How the Knowledge of Printing Was Carried Westward from China: Thomas F. Carter, Columbia University. The Crime of Witchcraft: George L. Burr, Cornell University. The Brethren of the Common Life and Their Influence on the Reformation: Albert Hyma, University of North Dakota.

THE WESTWARD MOVEMENT IN AMERICAN HISTORY.—A joint meeting with the Mississippi Valley Historical Association and the Ohio Valley Historical Association. Chairman, Eugene C. Barker, president of the Mississippi Valley Historical Association. The Westward Expansion of the Vermont People: Lewis D. Stillwell, Dartmouth College. A Cattleman's Commonwealth on the Western Range: Louis Pelzer, University of Iowa. Overland Commerce via the Santa Fe Trail, 1848-1860: Ralph P. Bieber, Washington University. Early Democracy in Kentucky: E. Merton Coulter, University of Georgia.

12.30 p. m. Luncheon conference of the patriotic societies. Subscription luncheon. Chairman, Charles T. Greve, Cincinnati. The Accomplishments and Aims of the Colonial Dames: Mrs. Harris Hancock, Cincinnati. The Influence of the Sons of the American Revolution upon the Interpretation of American History: Moulton Houk, committee on patriotic education, Sons of American Revolution. Discussion: Herman V. Ames, University of Pennsylvania; What the Patriotic Societies Can Do to Aid the Organization of Work in Ohio History: Carl Witte, Ohio State University.

2.30 p. m. **GROUP MEETINGS.**—**THE MONROE DOCTRINE AT THE END OF A CENTURY.**—Chairman William E. Dodd, University of Chicago. European Expansion and the Monroe Doctrine: Charles E. Chapman, University of California. Some Contemporary Mexican Reactions to Cleveland's Venezuelan Message: J. Fred Rippy, University of Chicago. The Monroe Doctrine from the Latin-American Viewpoint: J. Moreno-Lacalle, Middlebury College. Monroeism and Pan-Americanism: Isaac J. Cox, Northwestern University. Discussion: Archibald C. Coolidge, Harvard University; William S. Robertson, Illinois University.

THE INFLUENCE OF CHRISTIAN MISSIONS IN HISTORY.—Chairman, Evarts B. Greene, Columbia University. The Cultural Influence of Monastic Missions upon the Celtic and German Tribes: Howard M. Stuckert, Ohio State University. The Influence of American Missions in Turkey: Albert H. Lybyer, University of Illinois. Christian Missions in the Far East in the Nineteenth Century: Tyler Dennett, Washington, D. C. The Influence of Missions in Determining President Grant's Indian Policy: Martha L. Edwards, University of Wisconsin. Discussion: Dana C. Munro, Princeton University; Thomas F. Carter, Columbia University.

THE CONFERENCE OF HISTORICAL SOCIETIES.—Chairman, Victor H. Paltsits, New York Public Library. Types of Organization Which Secure Efficiency: Harlow Lindley, director of the Indiana Historical Commission. Outstanding Activities, 1920-1923: Dixon R. Fox, Columbia University. Historical Society Magazines as Viewed by an Outsider: William B. Shaw, American Review of Reviews.

Business session.

MINUTES OF THE ANNUAL BUSINESS MEETING, HELD IN CAMPBELL HALL, OHIO STATE UNIVERSITY, COLUMBUS, OHIO, DECEMBER 29, 1923

The meeting was called to order by President Edward P. Cheyney at 3.18 p. m., which was 48 minutes late because the speeches at the luncheon ran beyond the allotted time.

The secretary presented his report for the year dealing with the general state of the affairs of the association. It laid special emphasis on the growth of membership and pointed out the advantage of bringing into the association graduate students in history in the universities. It also dealt with the need of an endowment fund of \$100,000, and presented the names of the members of the association who have died within the year. The report was received and ordered to be placed on file.

The treasurer presented his report. On motion it was referred to an audit committee, consisting of Messrs. D. C. Munro and J. F. Baldwin, which after due examination reported that they found the report clear and correct. On motion the report was approved. The treasurer presented the budget for the year 1924. On motion of Mr. F. M. Anderson, the report was adopted. The budget is as follows:

RECEIPTS

Annual dues.....	\$12,500
Registration fees.....	175
Publications.....	150
Royalties.....	50
Interest.....	1,800
Miscellaneous.....	25
	<hr/>
	14,700
	<hr/>

EXPENDITURES

Offices of secretary and treasurer.....	3,000
Pacific Coast Branch.....	50
Committee on nominations.....	100
Committee on membership.....	100
Committee on program.....	350
Committee on local arrangements.....	150
Executive council.....	500
Committee on endowment.....	1,000
Treasurer's contingent fund.....	200
Committee on bibliography.....	500
Committee on publications.....	700
Conference of historical societies.....	25
Public archives commission.....	100
Writings on American history.....	200
American Council of Learned Societies.....	160
Committee on historical research in colleges.....	50
Committee on history teaching in the schools.....	50
International committee of historical science.....	100
Herbert Baxter Adams prize.....	200
American Historical Review.....	7,500
	<hr/>
	15,035

Mr. Herbert E. Bolton presented a report on behalf of the Pacific Coast Branch. The report was accepted.

The secretary presented the report of the council, summarizing the business that has come before the council and the manner in which it has been transacted. The report was in writing and was approved by the meeting.

In the report of the council was a recommendation that the association repeal its vote made in the business meeting in 1921 approving that part of the report of the committee on policy which created the board of studies in European history. It was voted that the said recommendation be adopted, and the said board was duly abolished.

On the recommendation of the council it was voted that the association meet in Richmond, Va., in 1924, but have a session of one day in Washington, D. C.,

if the committee on arrangements and the committee on program decide that such a division of the meeting is advisable.

The president here spoke of the efforts that are about to be made by a committee appointed by the council to increase the endowment fund of the association to \$100,000. He stressed the need for this fund to enable the association to publish many of its own papers which can not now be published, to aid in the development of plans for the promotion of history, and to conduct other work essential to carrying out the purposes of the association. The remarks of the president were received with applause.

Mr. Lingelbach, chairman, presented the report of the committee on history teaching in the schools. He commented at length on the movement now in progress for the coordination of the social studies in the schools in this country. He offered the following resolutions which, on motion of Mr. H. D. Foster and Mr. G. S. Ford, were adopted by a unanimous vote of the association:

Whereas history and the other social studies in the schools are being subjected to searching study and criticism, and because the situation offers a singular opportunity for the exercise of the influence of this association in the solution of the different problems involved in accordance with its policies in the past: Be it

Resolved: I. That this association indorse the recommendation of its executive council favoring the development of a strong constructive policy in the matter of history in the schools.

II. That in the development of this policy, the following subjects be given especial consideration:

1. The advisability of a comprehensive survey of history and the other social studies in the schools, either by a new investigation or preferably by an extension of the inquiry now in progress, to include associated administrative problems, the time allotted to history in comparison with that given other subjects, and like questions.

2. A new statement of the value and contribution of history to education, independent of and apart from the other social studies.

3. A statement or brief for the social studies as a whole with a view to obtaining for these subjects consideration commensurate with their importance.

4. A careful study of the important problem of teacher training which appears at present to be sadly inadequate and in a most chaotic state.

5. A study of college entrance requirements and of the freshman course in colleges and universities.

6. The reorganization and enlargement of the committee on history in the schools so as to provide for a subcommittee of five to deal with the question of teacher training and a subcommittee of three to consider entrance requirements and the freshman course.

III That this association continue to cooperate with the other organizations such as the National Council for the Social Studies, the Joint Commission on the Social Studies, the National Education Association, and other bodies interested.

IV. That this association does not consider it advisable at this time to promulgate a special program of courses, deferring consideration of that question until further study of conditions and tendencies through the survey and other channels has been made. Neither does it advocate any particular one of its former programs as adequately meeting the needs at this time.

That instead there be drawn up a carefully developed statement of principles and other factors which, in the opinion of the committee, enter into and underlie the different problems of successfully presenting history and the other social studies in the schools.

Mr. Carlton J. H. Hayes, chairman of a committee of the council to prepare resolutions expressing the opinion of the association in regard to recent agitation concerning textbooks in history, reported that the committee had conferred with the committee on history teaching in the schools and offered the following resolutions:

Whereas there has been in progress for several years an agitation conducted by certain newspapers, patriotic societies, fraternal orders, and others, against

a number of school textbooks in history and in favor of official censorship, and

Whereas this propaganda has met with sufficient success to bring about not only acute controversy in many cities but the passage of censorship laws in several States: Therefore be it

Resolved, By the American Historical Association, upon the recommendation of its committee on history teaching in the schools and of its executive council, that genuine and intelligent patriotism, no less than the requirements of honesty and sound scholarship, demand that textbook writers and teachers should strive to present a truthful picture of past and present, with due regard to the different purposes and possibilities of elementary, secondary, and advanced instruction; that criticism of history textbooks should therefore be based not upon grounds of patriotism but only upon grounds of faithfulness to fact as determined by specialists or tested by consideration of the evidence; that the cultivation in pupils of a scientific temper in history and the related social sciences, of a spirit of inquiry and a willingness to face unpleasant facts, are far more important objectives than the teaching of special interpretations of particular events; and that attempts, however well meant, to foster national arrogance and boastfulness and indiscriminate worship of national "heroes" can only tend to promote a harmful pseudo patriotism; and be it further

Resolved, That in the opinion of this association the clearly implied charges that many of our leading scholars are engaged in treasonable propaganda and that tens of thousands of American school teachers and officials are so stupid or disloyal as to place treasonable textbooks in the hands of children is inherently and obviously absurd; and be it further

Resolved, That the successful continuance of such an agitation must inevitably bring about a serious deterioration both of textbooks and of the teaching of history in our schools since self-respecting scholars will not stoop to the methods advocated.

On motion of Mr. F. M. Anderson, the resolutions were carried by a unanimous vote.

Mr. Conyers Read, chairman, presented the report of the committee on the Herbert Baxter Adams prize. He spoke of the unusually high excellence of the year's competition and said that there were at least six papers which could be considered of merit sufficient to receive the award. The decision of the committee was arrived at with much difficulty and it was the opinion that the prize should be divided. The award was as follows: In equal division Mrs. Mary Hume Maguire, "The history of the oath *ex officio* in England"; and John T. McNeill, "The Celtic penitentials and their influence on continental Christianity." Honorable mention was awarded to Ralph H. Lutz for his essay, "The German revolution, 1918-1919."

Mr. Read commented on the action of the association in deciding to discontinue the printing of its prize essays and advocated a resumption of the practice as soon as possible.

The secretary presented the report of the committee on the George Louis Beer prize, transmitted by Mr. Bernadotte E. Schmitt, chairman. In accordance with the recommendations of the committee the prize was equally divided between Edward M. Earle: Turkey, the Great Powers, and the Bagdad Railway, and Walter R. Batsell: The Mandatory System: Its Historical Background and Relation to the New Imperialism.

Mr. George M. Dutcher, chairman, presented the report of the committee on bibliography. He reviewed the progress of the committee in preparing the new Guide to Historical Literature, and announced the prospect of completion in the near future.

Mr. H. B. Learned, chairman of the committee on publications, called the attention of the members to Mr. Nussbaum's prize essay which is just from

the press: Commercial Policy in the French Revolution. Referring to Mr. Read's remarks, he opposed the publication of the prize essays at any time in the future.

Mr. Isaac J. Cox, chairman of the committee on the Justin Winsor prize, spoke about the date under the new regulations at which the competing essays are to be submitted to the committee.

Mr. F. M. Anderson, referring to the remarks of Mr. Learned about the wisdom of publishing the prize essays, said that it should be the policy of the association to publish any learned works so far as it can afford it.

Mr. Jameson took part in the discussion and said that he thought the difficulty of making a successful publication of such monographs would be reduced if more attention were given to preparing them in such form that the public would be pleased to read them. Perhaps when the committee we now have appointed on the writing of history makes its report they may make some suggestion which will meet this difficulty. Mr. Jameson's remarks were received with applause.

The report of the committee on nominations was placed before the meeting and the printed ballots were distributed. The president called for nominations from the floor and none being made the nominations were declared closed. Mr. G. S. Ford moved that the secretary be instructed to cast the ballot of the association for the persons whose names were on the printed ballot. The motion was carried and the secretary cast the ballot as instructed. The president declared the following elections:

President, Woodrow Wilson.

First vice president, Charles M. Andrews.

Second vice president, Dana C. Munro.

Secretary, John Spencer Bassett.

Treasurer, Charles Moore.

Executive council: Arthur L. Cross, Sidney B. Fay, Carlton J. H. Hayes, Frederic L. Paxson, Henry P. Biggar, Mary W. Williams, Arthur M. Schlesinger, Charles H. McIlwain.

Nominating committee: Wallace Notestein, Frances G. Davenport, E. R. Turner, A. C. Cole, C. D. Hazen.

The secretary then read the list of the committee and other appointments made by the council for the year 1924.

Mr. H. B. Learned moved and it was voted that the thanks of the association be extended to the committees on local arrangements and program for the efforts that have led to one of the association's most successful meetings.

It was moved and carried that the secretary be instructed to extend the thanks of the association to the persons, clubs, and other organizations in Columbus whose courtesies and assistance have been received by the association during this annual meeting.

No other business coming before the meeting it was moved and carried that the annual business meeting adjourn and the meeting adjourned.

REPORT OF THE SECRETARY

The most important part of the business of the association that comes to the secretary as secretary is that which pertains to the state of the membership. It is here that we see registered the interest of the historically minded portion of our population in the work we are doing for the country. Those who ask how well we are doing our work will also want to know how many of the people to whom we ought to appeal have been actually brought into cooperating relations with us.

At the end of the last year, closing with December 15, 1923, the association had 2,578 members, which was less by 14 than it had at the close of the year 1922. Analyzing the loss and gain by regions, we find that gains were made as follows: In New England 5, in the North Atlantic States 3, in the South Central States 5, and in the Territories 1. The losses were as follows: In the North Central States 2, in the West Central States 27, in the Pacific Coast States 2, and in other countries 2. It would seem, therefore, that our net loss of 14 may be attributed to the economic distress at present prevalent in the West Central States, since in this region we lost 27 members.

The largest number of members we have had in any year was 2,989 in the year 1915. That was a good showing, but it was not as good as it seemed; for the rolls were then encumbered with many names of persons long in arrears. In that year a rule was passed to drop those for whom the arrears were longer than the first of June preceding the annual meeting. The result was that the next year, 1916, the enrollment was 2,719. Taking that figure as about what it might have been in 1915, that is the year of greatest enrollment, we are now about 150 short of the best previous year. If we are only that far short of the top of our past enrollment, is it too much to hope that in the coming year we may reach and pass that mark? It would be encouraging to realize, when we pass our fortieth anniversary, as we shall do next September, we are stronger than ever before.

It has been the policy of the association to draw into its membership all who are intelligently interested in the promotion of the cause of history. In 1916 the matter was debated in the council and the following vote was passed and placed in the minutes: "That the secretary of the association, acting for the council, be authorized to continue the present liberal policy regarding the admission of new members." I call your attention to a possibility in this respect which probably has not been made the most of. I refer to the large number of graduate students in history in our universities. It is persons of this class who are likely to make us the best kind of members. The association can do them a great deal of good. If the persons conducting such classes or seminaries would take a few minutes to speak of the aims and services of the association and ask for names of persons who would like to join, the response would probably be encouraging. Last summer two instructors in the summer session at the University of Chicago decided, after a talk, to make such an announcement in their graduate classes, with the result that more than 25 persons asked to have their names sent in as applicants for membership.

The association is blessed with an active committee on membership. But such a committee can not do much more than make plans. The approach to the man or woman whom we wish to join has to be made by an individual who knows the person. It is those who are already members to whom we must look for the acquisition of all those who in reason are available for members in the association.

Four years ago my predecessor called the attention of the members to the activities of certain money-making organizations who have conducted the appeals to the public in such a way that they have been mistaken for the American Historical Association. At that time it was hoped that something could be done to stop such a practice. But on taking legal advice it was decided that it would be so difficult to get legal proof of the wrong that was alleged to have been done that the council was not willing to embark at that time in legal proceedings. During the year the following letters have been received at the Washington office of the association:

JACKSON, MICH., *June 11, 1923.*

AMERICAN HISTORICAL SOCIETY,
Woodward Building, Washington, D. C.

GENTLEMEN: Referring to your recent solicitation of my mother for a write-up of C. C. Bloomfield and subscription to a book, in connection with which you presented a letter of introduction showing no address whatsoever, would say that not less than 24 hours thereafter I wired you at Detroit, from which point your letter was written, and also sent three letters with varying addresses to cancel this subscription.

I also inquired from sources to which your letter referred, including Oberlin College, getting no word as to your whereabouts. I now have your address given me as Woodward Building, Washington, and wish to cancel the subscription which Mrs. Bloomfield gave you. It is rather unsatisfactory doing business with people who so successfully conceal their whereabouts.

Very truly yours,

A. C. BLOOMFIELD.

EAST LAS VEGAS, N MEX., *November 1, 1923.*

AMERICAN HISTORICAL ASSOCIATION,
Washington, D. C.

GENTLEMEN: A year ago we loaned to a Mr. J. E. Witcher, representing himself as an agent of your association, five engravings of New Mexico scenes which were to be used, according to his statement, in the publication of a prospectus of New Mexico history by your association.

If this gentleman was a representative of your association and you have the engravings in your possession, we would appreciate their immediate return.

We will further appreciate any information you may have concerning the person mentioned.

Very sincerely,

OPTIC PUBLISHING COMPANY,
 H. W. KANE, *Manager.*

I present this matter here because it seems that the best service we can render in regard to it is to give it the light of day. If the public comes to realize that they should beware of the deceiver it will be a step forward, and we can do much to help by spreading a sense of due caution.

During the present year the association has lost the following members by death:

LIFE MEMBERS

Frances Hobby Close.
 Joseph Moore, jr. (died in 1921).
 Rufus F. Sprague.
 Anna Boynton Thompson.

ANNUAL MEMBERS

John Stewart Durand.
 Samuel Huson Gray.
 John Brooks Henderson.
 Nelson P. Hulst.
 Agnes Hunt.
 Mrs. Walter Stokes Irons (Margaret Hill Irons).
 John Munro Longyear.
 William Denison McCracken.
 Edward C. Marsh (died in 1922).
 Levy Mayer (died in 1922).
 James Kennedy Patterson (died in 1922).
 Mary Potter.
 L. Bradford Prince (died in 1922).
 Frank Sherwin Streeter (died in 1922).
 Rudolph J. Taussig (died in 1922).
 William Roscoe Thayer.
 Mason Whiting Tyler.
 Right Rev. Gershom Mott Williams.

Such is the harvest of death in our own ranks. Among them is a former president of the association who had endeared himself to a large reading public for his vivid and earnest historical narration. There were others who had conducted excellent research and had it in them to give out even better results. For all we make our parting salute as to them who had our respect and have our regret in their departure.

REPORT OF THE TREASURER

ENDOWMENT FUND—STATEMENT FOR 1923

	Balance, Dec. 1, 1922	Receipts, 1923	Expendi- tures, 1923	Balance, Dec. 1, 1923
Unrestricted:				
Life membership dues	\$330. 88	\$50. 00	\$380. 88	-----
Cash advances from current funds		28. 19	28. 19	
Andrew D. White fund	87. 80	78. 52		\$166. 32
George L. Beer prize fund	267. 50	267. 50		535. 00
	686. 18	424. 21	409. 07	701. 32
Held in trust:				
Committee on bibliography of modern English history	125. 00	183. 66	-----	308. 66

ENDOWMENT FUND—PRINCIPAL ACCOUNT

	Cost	Par value	Yield
Unrestricted:			
U. S. Liberty bonds—			
Second 4½'s, 1927-42	\$21, 901. 35	\$23, 200. 00	\$986. 00
Third, 4½'s, 1928	2, 450. 00	2, 450. 00	104. 13
Fourth, 4½'s, 1933-38	800. 00	800. 00	34. 00
Pennsylvania R. R. 7's, 1930	2, 113. 00	2, 000. 00	140. 00
Potomac Electric Power Co. 6's, 1953	406. 00	400. 00	24. 00
			1, 288. 13
Herbert Baxter Adams prize fund:			
U. S. Liberty, fourth 4½'s, 1933-38	4, 697. 25	5, 000. 00	212. 50
George L. Beer prize fund:			
U. S. Liberty, fourth, 4½'s, 1933-38	2, 797. 35	3, 000. 00	127. 50
Pennsylvania R. R. 7's, 1930	2, 133. 00	2, 000. 00	140. 00
			267. 50
Andrew D. White fund:			
U. S. Liberty, First 4½'s, 1947	1, 037. 48	1, 200. 00	51. 00
Total par value of endowment fund			\$40, 050. 00
Total cost of endowment fund			38, 335. 43
Total income from endowment fund			1, 819. 13

AMERICAN HISTORICAL REVIEW

The American Historical Review owns \$1,200, par value, fourth 4½ per cent Liberty bonds, 1933-38, cost \$1,134.64, yielding \$51.00

COMPARATIVE FINANCIAL STATEMENT FOR THE FISCAL YEARS 1923 AND 1922

	1923	1922
INCOME		
From members, annual dues.....	\$12,507.10	\$10,763.94
From members, contributions.....		648.00
American Historical Review, contribution.....		500.00
	12,507.10	
Endowment fund, interest.....	1,489.82	1,477.80
Bank balances, interest.....	70.80	75.23
	1,560.62	
Royalties.....	69.52	83.18
Publications:		
Prize essays.....	24.39	127.82
Papers and annual reports.....	83.71	102.78
Writings on American History.....	35.42	58.68
Church history papers.....	1.00	
Directory.....	1.00	7.00
Refund.....		8.30
	145.52	
Registration fees.....	180.50	162.50
Contribution for printing program.....	140.83	
Committee on bibliography of modern English history.....	183.66	
Miscellaneous.....	45.06	27.80
Cash balance Dec. 1 (1922).....	5,248.15	2,597.43
Repaid from endowment fund.....		1,119.12
	20,080.96	17,759.58
DISBURSEMENTS		
Office of secretary and treasurer.....	2,959.87	3,017.68
Pacific Coast Branch.....	25.50	39.46
Committees of management:		
On nominations.....	53.95	54.00
On membership.....	5.00	22.25
On program.....	358.04	308.74
On local arrangements.....	56.25	112.28
On agenda (1922).....	181.92	286.45
Executive council.....	339.28	
	994.44	
Historical activities:		
Committee on bibliography.....	761.83	238.17
Committee on publications.....	595.97	426.01
Conference of historical societies.....	25.00	24.95
Writings on American History.....	200.00	200.00
American Council of Learned Societies.....	152.37	153.54
Committee on historical research in colleges.....	42.50	
	1,777.67	
Prizes:		
Justin Winsor prize, 1920.....		200.00
Herbert Baxter Adams prize, 1921.....		200.00
Justin Winsor prize, 1922.....	200.00	
American Historical Review.....	7,030.19	7,227.90
Transferred to savings account for committee on bibliography of modern English history.....	308.66	
Cash advances to endowment fund.....	28.19	
	13,324.52	12,511.43
Balance Dec. 1.....	6,756.44	5,248.15
	20,080.96	17,759.58

REPORT OF F. W. LAFRENTZ & Co.

DECEMBER 22, 1923.

THE AMERICAN HISTORICAL ASSOCIATION,

Washington, D. C.

DEAR SIRs: We have audited your accounts and records from December 1, 1922, to November 30, 1923. Our report, including two exhibits, is as follows:

Exhibit A.—Statement of receipts and disbursements, general.

Exhibit B.—Statement of receipts and disbursements, American Historical Review.

We verified the cash receipts, as shown by the records, and the cash disbursements were compared with the canceled checks and vouchers on file. They are in agreement with the treasurer's report.

The cash, called for by the records of the funds, was reconciled with the bank statements.

We inspected the securities of the association, which agree with the records, as follows:

American Historical Association, general:

Endowment fund—

Liberty bonds, par value-----	\$26,450.00
Pennsylvania Railroad bonds, par value-----	2,000.00
Potomac Electric Power bonds, par value-----	400.00
	<hr/> \$28,850.00

Herbert Baxter Adams prize fund: Liberty bonds, par value--- 5,000.00

Andrew D. White fund: Liberty bonds, par value----- 1,200.00

George L. Beer prize fund—

Liberty bonds, par value-----	\$3,000.00
Pennsylvania Railroad bonds, par value-----	2,000.00
	<hr/> 5,000.00

40,050.00

American Historical Review: Liberty bonds, par value----- 1,200.00

Respectfully submitted.

F. W. LAFRENTZ & Co.,

Public Accountants

(Formerly The American Audit Co.).

EXHIBIT A.—*Receipts and disbursements, general, from December 1, 1922, to November 30, 1923*

Receipts:

Annual dues-----	\$12,507.10
Life memberships-----	50.00
Registration fees-----	180.50
Publications-----	145.52
Royalties-----	69.52
Committee on bibliography of modern English history---	183.66
Contribution for printing program, New Haven meeting-----	140.83
Interest—	
Endowment fund-----	\$1,489.82
Andrew D. White fund-----	78.52
George L. Beer prize fund-----	267.50
Bank deposits-----	70.80
	<hr/> 1,906.64

Miscellaneous----- 45.06

Total receipts----- 15,228.83

Cash on deposit, Union Trust Co., Dec. 1, 1922----- 5,934.33

21,163.16

Disbursements:

Secretary and treasurer-----	\$2, 959. 87
Pacific Coast Branch-----	25. 50
Committees of management—	
Nominations-----	\$53. 95
Memberships-----	5. 00
Program-----	358. 04
Local arrangements-----	56. 25
Agenda-----	181. 92
Executive council-----	339. 28
	994. 44
Historical activities—	
Bibliography-----	761. 83
Publications-----	595. 97
Historical societies-----	25. 00
Writings on American History-----	200. 00
American Council of Learned Societies-----	152. 37
Historical research in colleges-----	42. 50
	1, 777. 67
Prizes, Justin Winsor, 1922-----	200. 00
American Historical Review-----	7, 030. 19
Transferred to savings account for committee on bibliography of modern English history-----	308. 66
Purchase of bonds for endowment fund-----	409. 07
	13, 705. 40
Cash on deposit, Union Trust Co., Nov. 30, 1923-----	7, 457. 76
	21, 163. 16

EXHIBIT B.—Receipts and disbursements, American Historical Review, from
December 1, 1922, to November 30, 1923

Receipts:

The Macmillan Co., per contract-----	\$2, 400. 00
Interest on investments-----	51. 00
Interest on bank deposits-----	7. 26
Profits for year ended July 15, 1923 received from Macmillan Co-----	1, 110. 89
	3, 569. 15
Cash on deposit, Union Trust Co., Dec. 1, 1922-----	412. 76
	3, 981. 91

Disbursements:

Office of managing editor-----	146. 08
Stationery, printing, and supplies-----	77. 50
Binding-----	32. 25
Publications-----	14. 75
Translating and transcription of documents-----	90. 15
Documents purchased-----	50. 00
Contributors to the Review-----	1, 463. 13
Traveling expenses-----	317. 33
Miscellaneous:	
Past issues of Review purchased-----	\$17. 81
Postage-----	10. 76
	28. 57
	2, 219. 76
Cash on deposit, Union Trust Co., Nov. 30, 1923-----	1, 762. 15
	3, 981. 91

Examined and approved, December 29, 1923.

DANA C. MUNRO,
JAMES F. BALDWIN,*Audit Committee of the American Historical Association.*

REPORT BY THE SECRETARY FOR THE EXECUTIVE COUNCIL

(DECEMBER 29, 1923)

In accordance with the decision taken at New Haven the council met on November 24 at Columbia University to discuss and pass on such matters as would demand time for adjustment before the meeting of the council in Columbus. Up to the present time it has been in session on two days in Columbus. Much that comes before it is in the nature of routine business, which need not be mentioned here, since it appears in the minutes of the council which are to be published in the annual report for 1923. This report deals with the matters that concern the general welfare of the association and are of present interest to all of its members.

Mr. Lingelbach, representing the association on the National Council of Teachers of Social Studies and chairman of the committee on history teaching in schools, was present and made an advance report of the progress of his committee in discussing the place of history in the school curriculum. The report was received with great interest by the council. The care taken to investigate this subject and place it before the association in the clearest possible light will be more than compensated if it makes us realize how critical the present time is for history in its relation to our educational system. Messrs. Lingelbach and Schlesinger deserve the thanks of the association for their faithful efforts as members of the national council. They also merit the support of the members in future discussions of this subject.

Three years ago it was voted in the adoption of the report of the committee on policy that a board of editors be appointed to issue a series to be known as *Studies in European History*. The numbers were to appear at intervals to be determined by the board of editors so appointed. The association had no funds to pay for such an enterprise and it was understood that the editors would obtain the funds. The persons appointed were not sympathetic with the idea on which they were expected to proceed, and it seemed impossible to get them to undertake to make it a reality. After much consideration the council has voted to recommend the association to repeal that part of its vote in 1920 by which the board of editors of studies in European history was created. On this point action is expected in this meeting.

It is gratifying to be able to report that the high cost of issuing the *American Historical Review* shows signs of relaxation. This publication through the lower price of paper has been manufactured during the past year on such a basis that it has returned to the association the sum of \$1.100 during the current year. The council has taken steps to realize out of this turn of events as much advantage for the association as can be expected. The American Historical Association is justly proud of the high quality of its *Review*, a fact to which persons of many lands give testimony. No other similar publication in any other country excels it in scholarly ability. It is a thing we should cherish as one of our principal achievements.

The appearance of reports recently received from many organizations and individuals undertaking to establish a standard for patriotism for the publication of books in American history has led the council to appoint a committee to prepare such resolutions as express the views of fair and impartial research in such fields. This report will be presented at this meeting by the representative of the committee appointed to prepare it.

Impressed with the value to students of American history of the publication of the *Journals of the Continental Congress* the council has passed the following resolutions and sent them to the Librarian of Congress:

Resolved, That the council of the American Historical Association, having in mind the importance to historical scholarship of the publication of the Journals of the Continental Congress, and the fact that the publication of this work has for some time been suspended, respectfully expresses the hope that the Librarian of Congress may find it possible to carry to completion, at an early date, the publication of the Journals.

The interest felt by a large number of members in this excellent endeavor will undoubtedly approve the action of the council in the matter.

Two bibliographical works which have been in preparation by committees of the association for some time are nearing completion. One is a Guide to Historical Literature which has been in preparation by the committee on bibliography, assisted by a number of experts. The work is in an advanced state, and there is hope that it may be ready for the publisher during the coming year. The editors have given much time to it and they have generously allowed the association to own the copyright, so that we shall have whatever sum comes from that source as a reimbursement of the amounts spent in defraying the expenses of clerk hire, carriage, and actual expenses of preparation.

The other is a bibliography of modern British history. This work was begun several years ago through the cooperation of an English committee and a committee of this association. To the latter was assigned the Tudor period while the English committee started in with the Stuart period. In 1914 the work was suspended in England on account of the outbreak of the Great War. It has not been very actively resumed there since the war ended. The American committee carried their work to a stage of practical completion some time ago and the material has been allowed to lie pending the resumption of active work on the enterprise as a whole. During the past summer a conference was held by representatives of the two committees, and arrangements were made by which the volume on the Tudor period will be brought down to date and put in a state of readiness that will result in early publication. It is believed that the English committee will also resume active work on the Stuart period and that a volume may appear in that field soon after the American committee publishes its volume on the Tudors.

Our own manuscripts commission is in the happy state of having prepared for the publication committee more matter than can be published for some time to come. It has turned over for that purpose the correspondence of Stephen F. Austin and has ready for delivery a volume of the letters of John C. Calhoun supplementary to the large volume issued in 1899 and edited by Mr. Jameson. To complete the publication of these works will use up the part of our Government allowance for printing available for this purpose for perhaps three or four years. Under these circumstances the members of the association must expect a curtailment of the editorial activities of the manuscripts commission for a year or two.

By a vote of the association in 1920 the manuscripts commission was required to publish those works only which are not in public depositories, the assumption being, I suppose, that documents in such places are in a measure available to the student, while documents in private collections are in general not available at all. It will be seen that this rule places additional burdens on the manuscripts commission; for it is more difficult to learn the location of documents in private collections. I mention this fact so that all the members may be reminded of the service they may render in aiding the commission by suggesting what they consider material in private collections that may be considered for publication when it is possible to resume activity of that kind.

The most glorious work of this association is and perhaps will remain that which it does to promote historical productivity in the United States. Of

such a nature is the work of the committee on bibliography in preparing the Guide, the work of the committee on the bibliography of modern British history in preparing the volume on the Tudor period, and the work of the historical manuscripts commission in preparing the various volumes that have come from its hands. The editors of these works have given time freely for which they could have reasonable compensation in other lines. They have never asked for reward. They deserve the gratitude of the scholars whom they have served and the thanks of all friends of learning.

There is reason to feel satisfaction in the competitions that are brought into existence by the three prizes offered by the association. The newly established George L. Beer prize for works in recent international problems has had a sharp competition this year, although the number of essays offered was small. It is believed that as soon as the prize becomes better known it will call forth a larger number of contestants. Such was the case with the Justin Winsor prize last year and for this year the chairman of the committee on the Herbert Baxter Adams prize reports an unusually gratifying number of high-class papers.

During the meetings of the council this year a subject that has occupied attention in a most serious way is the need of expanding our endowment fund. Through the gifts of various persons and through carefully saving the small balances we have had at the end of the year, the treasurer reports an invested fund of more than \$40,000. While this amount is gratifying, it is not nearly enough to enable the association to do the work it has the opportunity to do for history. It makes this, the great national organization for the promotion of history, seem weak when its invested funds are compared with those of leading State and local historical societies. The results of the deliberations on this subject will be presented to you by another.

In July, 1921, an Anglo-American conference of professors of history was held in London, under the auspices of the University of London. Some 40 Americans were present, as well as a large number of British teachers, and were much gratified both by the interest of the proceedings and by the cordial kindness with which they were received. It was then hoped that such conferences might in some manner recur alternately in America and in England. By way of such return, the council has voted that an Anglo-American conference of professors of history should be made a feature of the annual meeting of the association in December, 1924. A committee of three, Messrs. Jameson, Shotwell, and Bell, was appointed to make the needful arrangements in concert with the committee on the program for the next meeting.

At the International Historical Congress at Brussels last spring a provisional international committee on historical science was created, and this association was asked to appoint a representative to a similar body organized on a permanent basis. The council has accepted the invitation and Mr. James T. Shotwell has been appointed to serve on the committee with Mr. W. G. Leland as alternate, to serve when Mr. Shotwell is not able to attend.

REPORT OF THE BOARD OF EDITORS OF THE AMERICAN HISTORICAL REVIEW

As a report for the board of editors of the American Historical Review, I might repeat the phrase which Professor Cheyney used so often: "The Review speaks for itself." Under Doctor Jameson's discriminating editorship the Review has appeared regularly during the last year and has maintained the high standard he has set in past years. Although the number of articles submitted is by no means embarrassing, there has been at no time a dearth of material worthy of consideration. The number of those which either in form, interre-

tation, or as new material might be counted of high significance is always less than the board or editor would wish.

The board held its usual meeting the first week in June in Washington and considered the usual routine business including a redistribution of fields for the review of articles, book notices, etc., made necessary by the change in the personnel of the board. One minor matter that we hope meets with the approval of users of the Review is the trimming of the edges to avoid the annoyance of uncut leaves.

The Macmillan Co. has just submitted a statement of the account of the Review with them up to July 25, 1923. I quote here from Doctor Jameson's summary:

"Macmillan's previous accounts showed a balance against them for the year ending July 15, 1920 (omitting cents throughout), of \$3,188. On July 15, 1921, this deficit remained about the same—\$3,193. On July 15, 1922, by reason of an extra supply of paper at the beginning of that fiscal year, and by the increase of payments from the American Historical Association, this balance against the publishers had been reduced to \$746, a gain of more than \$2,400. The accounts just presented show just about the same gain for the year ending July 15, 1923, on which date the publishers report, instead of any balance against them, a profit of \$1,666, of which two-thirds, or \$1,110, is assigned to the editors. A comparison of the last two fiscal years show the expenditures made by the publishers for paper and printing to have been substantially the same—\$5,190 in the former case, \$5,266 in the latter. The expense for paper, however, is much less than in the years immediately preceding, and, indeed, I judge that this reduction is the main cause of the present showing of prosperity. The amount received from the American Historical Association was \$7,138 in the former case, \$7,185 in the latter; the amount for other subscriptions and sales, and for advertising, was just about the same, namely \$3,000. Advertising brought in \$794 in 1921-22, \$780 in this last year—more than double what it brought in in the average of the five years ending in 1920.

"As nearly as I can calculate from Macmillan's accounts, which of course do not take into account the overhead expense, each number, both in this last year and in the year preceding, has cost the publishers just 61 cents instead of the 71 cents which Mr. Brett calculated two or three years ago. I am not a skilled accountant, and may have made some mistake, but it looks as if the financial results of the rate of 70 cents per number, or \$2.80 per annum, paid in by the association had become at present fairly stable, as a gain of \$2,400 per annum. Now it is possible to allow this to go on, and in that case we might expect the result in future years to be, say \$800 for Macmillans and \$1,600 for us, which however, we should feel obliged to turn back into the treasury of the association, from the American Historical Review fund. The other alternative would be to propose to Mr. Brett, in view of this showing of renewed prosperity, a reduction in the amount which the association is to pay him. It is true that the increase of the association's dues to \$5 was made on the ground that \$2.80 had to be paid to Macmillan; I do not know, however, that this is an obstacle to the reduction."

The board would be glad to have the benefit of the council's consideration of any of the problems raised by this summary.

GUY STANTON FORD,
For the Board of Editors.

REPORT OF THE HISTORICAL MANUSCRIPTS COMMISSION

In the early part of the year it was hoped to have an interesting set of manuscripts ready for the press before this time, but the plan met with shipwreck just off port, and since then we have only been able to keep on the lookout. This does not signify, however, a gap in our line of publications, for even the first volume of the Austin papers is not yet out of press, and the Calhoun letters are ready for the printer.

One of the things attentively observed has been the able and scholarly report of the committee on policy, presented to the association—but not

printed—in 1920, while the present writer was abroad, and not seen by him until February, 1923. In this it was remarked that the instructions originally drawn for the historical manuscripts commission had not been consistently followed.

Such a state of things is perhaps not surprising, for the commission was established about 30 years ago, and with the lapse of time rules tend quite commonly to fall more or less into disuse. When the present chairman applied to a qualified authority for information about his duties, the original instructions were not mentioned to him. Besides, circumstances occasionally compel departures from the standards. Indeed, it seems very probable that, had the policy committee found time to consult with the past and present chairmen of the commission regarding what the commission had done and tried to do, it would have written this part of its report somewhat differently. None the less the report was entitled to very careful study, and has actually been applied during the present year.

As the present chairman's tenure of office has been one of the longest, he feels sure that the honor should now be conferred upon some one else, and begs leave to say that he is not a candidate for reelection. The confidence implied in giving him six terms is deeply appreciated.

JUSTIN H. SMITH, *Chairman*.

REPORT OF THE COMMITTEE ON THE HERBERT BAXTER ADAMS PRIZE

The Herbert Baxter Adams prize committee is at present actively engaged in reading the monographs submitted in competition for the prize which is to be awarded in December next. No definitive report is possible at this time. As chairman of the committee, however, it may not be inappropriate for me to say that in my opinion the competition for this prize this year has called forth a larger number of first-rate monographs than at any time during my six years of service on the committee. There have been 12 monographs submitted in competition, and I should personally not hesitate to recommend the award of the prize to any one of a half dozen of them. It can hardly be claimed that this improvement has been due to any particular energy on the part of the committee. It probably merely reflects the fact that we are getting back to more normal conditions of scholarly activity, combined with the increase of interest in European affairs stimulated by the international situation. * * *

This year terminates my third year of service as acting or actual chairman of this committee. I take it for granted that the council will now grant me honorable discharge. May I take this occasion to thank them for their cooperation which has been all that the most fastidious of chairmen could desire.

CONYERS READ, *Chairman*.

SUPPLEMENTARY REPORT

The committee on the Herbert Baxter Adams prize recommend that the prize for 1923 be divided between Mrs. Mary Hume Maguire: *The History of the Oath Ex Officio in England*; and John T. McNeill: *The Celtic Penitentials and Their Influence on Continental Christianity*. Honorable mention shall be awarded to Ralph H. Lutz for his essay: *The German Revolution, 1918-19*.

REPORT OF THE COMMITTEE ON PUBLICATIONS

Since December, 1922, there have been issued and distributed Volume I, *Annual Report of the Cleveland meeting, 1919* (pp. 486) and the supplemental volume of the annual report, 1920, Miss Grace Gardner Griffin's *Writings on American History, 1920*, the fifteenth number in this annual series of bibliog-

raphies. Miss Griffin's next volume, the sixteenth for 1921, is already partly in galley proof. Volume II, Annual Report for 1919, is now being thrown into page proof. As indicated in my report for 1922, this volume consists of two parts, each of them of rather large dimensions, and contains a considerable portion of the Austin Papers covering the years 1790 to 1827, inclusive. The remainder of the Austin Papers (1828-1836) are now back in the hands of their editor, Prof. Eugene C. Barker of the University of Texas, who has agreed to eliminate as much of them as is necessary to bring them into shorter compass. An effort made last winter in cooperation with Professor Barker, the authorities of the University of Texas, and Senator Morris Sheppard of Texas, to get a special appropriation of \$14,741.93 for the completion of the publication of the Austin Papers got no farther than the introduction into the Senate of the United States by Senator Sheppard of a bill to make this appropriation.¹ Until Volume II for 1919 (Austin Papers) is out of the way, it has seemed unwise to your editor, Mr. Boyd, to send additional copy to the Government Printing Office. This means that at present the papers of three successive meetings of the association—those of the Washington (1920), the St. Louis (1921), and the New Haven (1922) meetings—are still awaiting an opportunity to be printed.

After long delay the prize essay of Prof. F. L. Nussbaum: Commercial Policy in the French Revolution, has been printed. An edition of 300 copies is being bound and should be ready for sale in a few weeks. The volume follows in format the two previous essays of Dr. Theodore C. Pease and Dr. Richard J. Purcell, and it marks the close of a series of separately printed essays published by the association, although the two prizes on which the series was based, the Justin Winsor prize in American history and the Herbert Baxter Adams prize in European history, are still to be regularly awarded in alternate years as heretofore.

It has been found to be out of accord with the methods of the Government printing of documents to issue the report matter for 1920, 1921, and 1922 in one volume, as was recommended in last year's communication, hence the Annual Report for 1920 must appear in the usual form.

In explanation of some of our publication difficulties, two factors should be noted: We are subject to the complications still involving the Government Printing Office which were the outcome of the Great War; and our limited annual appropriation of \$7,000 is insufficient to permit the association to accomplish what in the days of less criticised expenditure we planned to do. Fortunately, by concerted effort, we were able last winter to convince the House Committee on Appropriations not to reduce our annual sum to \$5,000, as was contemplated.

The cost of printing to-day may be seen from the following figures:

Volume I, Report for 1919, 486 pages-----	\$3, 437. 26
Supplemental volume, 227 pages-----	1, 614. 03
	<hr/> 5, 051. 29
Volume II, Parts I and II, which are likely to contain about 1,100 pages of printed matter, estimated-----	8, 000. 00
	<hr/> 13, 051. 29

Thus to put forth all the material planned for the Report of 1919 means a cost of about \$6,000 in excess of our annual appropriation for that year. The fact that we are steadily falling behind our Government allowance year by year

¹S. 4529. Introduced Feb. 12, 1923; read twice and referred to the Committee on Appropriations, 67th Cong., 4th sess.

makes Mr. Boyd's plea for the issuance hereafter of a single volume per year seem entirely reasonable. Generally speaking, a 500-page volume will cost about \$3,500, and will absorb one-half of our annual appropriation. What is left over should go toward the completion of projects already matured and partially completed, such as the issuance of the Austin Papers, and perhaps of the Calhoun Papers, prepared by Prof. Preston Brooks, of the University of Georgia. In the judgment of your committee the papers given at the annual meetings should have the right of way over any miscellaneous plans. This is in accord with the council's wishes as expressed by vote at New Haven (December, 1922) to the effect that—

in publishing the annual reports the proceedings of the association be given precedence and that one volume be brought out each year, and that such surplus as may remain from the printing appropriation be devoted to the printing of additional material.

The prize essays now in possession of the association have been reduced to the following figures:

	Bound	Unbound
Muzzey -----	0	56
Krehbiel -----	0	185
Carter -----	0	163
Turner -----	0	50
Cole -----	0	46
Williams -----	65	0
Pease -----	46	0
Nussbaum -----	300	0

Other publications of a miscellaneous nature are:

	Bound	Unbound
Papers -----	0	590
Annual reports -----	2, 373	70
Church history papers -----	0	97
Writings on American History -----	1, 246	624
	<hr/> 3, 730	<hr/> 1, 881

From sales and royalties this year, as compared with the year 1921-22, we have received \$200.57 as against \$387.76 (November 30, 1922). It is gratifying to say that there will be no further item in the treasurer's account for insurance on our stock. Everything that could be disposed of went last year to the various authors of the essays, or, barring a few copies likely to be wanted in future for occasional purchasers, was sent off as paper waste. Of the appropriation to your committee for the year 1923 there remains of the \$700 an unexpended balance of \$137.30.

H. BARRETT LEARNED, *Chairman.*

REPORT OF THE COMMITTEE ON MEMBERSHIP

The inclosed statistics show a total gain of 249 as against a total loss of 263, leaving a net loss of 14. The loss for 1922 was 41, so that the curve is now upward, and while the records of gain for 1920 and 1921 have not nearly been approached the loss is much smaller than for the years 1917-1919.

No effort was made this year to organize a body of associate members of the committee, and the members worked as seemed best to them. The results of a circular sent out by Mr. Hockett to persons in his district (Indiana, Ohio, and Pennsylvania) were encouragingly large and are continuing. Mr. Morris's district and Miss Donnan's also show large gains. Satisfactory results attended work in the large summer schools.

The effort made to account for the number who discontinue membership has not yet brought in sufficient returns for a full report. About 300 copies of

the printed letter inclosed were sent out to persons whose names were dropped from our lists since 1919. Of the answers already received several ask for immediate renewal, a number express hopes for later reaffiliation. Only a very small number specifically attribute their resignations to the increase in dues, although a number state that financial reasons in general have been the cause. A still larger number speak of their shift of interests from the actual field of history. Only one thus far has stated that he joined under the impression that the association was of use to persons whose interests were not primarily in the field of history, and resigned on discovering that this was not the case. Most of the letters contain expressions of great esteem for the value of the association; a few find the Review too technical or lacking in usefulness for the teacher (these latter come from high-school teachers). Some criticize the programs of the annual meetings, either as not containing enough names of persons of distinction or as lacking in interest from the point of view of subjects.

A complete report of the results of this investigation will be submitted later to the writer's successor as chairman.

LOUISE FARGO BROWN, *Chairman.*

REPORT OF THE SECRETARY OF THE CONFERENCE OF HISTORICAL SOCIETIES

The council of the American Historical Association, at its New Haven meeting, 1922, appointed me to be secretary of the conference of historical societies for the year ending at the time of the annual meeting in 1923. The records and other appurtenances of the office, including about 175 undistributed copies of the proceedings of the seventeenth annual conference, were placed in my hands by Mr. John C. Parish, former secretary, and are now in my office at Madison. Mr. Parish also turned over a check for the sum of \$18.23, which was the balance he found in the treasury.

During the year certain questions which remained over from earlier conferences, as indicated in the printed reports, have been considered, as follows:

1. *The question of the continuation of the Griffin bibliography of historical societies.*—This proves to be mainly a question of finances. If money can be raised for the purpose it seems highly desirable that Mr. A. P. C. Griffin should be asked to supervise the work, which it is understood would in that case be executed by his daughter, Miss Griffin, for a reasonable compensation. Unfortunately, the conference itself has no funds to meet the necessary expense which under this plan would be involved. The matter has been referred to the council of the American Historical Association. If that organization can find a way to finance the bibliography the problem will be solved. On the other hand, if it shall transpire that neither the conference nor the council can find the funds which would be required under the above plan, then it would be necessary either to abandon the project or to have the bibliography undertaken as a piece of volunteer work by some scholar of approved character who is willing to undertake it, provided such a person can be found. It seems to me the work should not be abandoned and, inasmuch as it has already been delayed several years, a solution ought to be found this year which would put the work under process of execution within the next few months.

2. *The proposed handbook of historical societies.*—I suggest that, inasmuch as little progress seems to have been made by the conference committee on that subject, and in view also of the experimental nature of the new plan for financing the conference which has an obvious bearing on the question of the status of organizations professing to be historical societies, the attempt to prepare a handbook descriptive of the existing societies be abandoned for the

present. It would be illogical to list organizations as historical societies in the handbook which on account of nonpayment of dues, owing to their virtual disbandment or spiritual death, would be excluded from the list of members of the conference. The former secretary transferred to me a list containing names of almost, if not quite, 500 organizations. The printed notices in regard to dues and in regard to representation at the Columbus meeting were sent to all, with the following result: On October 31, 1923, 32 had responded with checks or money, usually accompanying a letter. Adding those who had sent dues to the former secretary, we had at that date a grand total of 44. Responses continue to arrive, however, and we have sent a second notice to some 60 organizations. It is possible that a vigorous campaign may raise our official membership to 80 or 90, or, as a maximum, 100.* When such a list shall have been reasonably well established, then, it seems to me, the time will have arrived to prepare a handbook descriptive of the societies belonging to the conference because their sense of belonging will induce them to supply the requisite information. We may, I think, hope to achieve such a list within the next two years. It seems to me that whatever determination may be reached on the above point ought to be published in the American Historical Review, with the request that other historical journals copy it for the benefit of those local societies, if any, whose officers do not see the Review.

The program for the Columbus meeting of the conference is as follows:

THE STATE HISTORICAL SOCIETIES

Theme:

1. Organization for efficiency----- Harlow Lindley, *director, Indiana Historical Commission.*
2. Their outstanding activities in recent years-- Dixon Ryan Fox, *professor of history, Columbia University.*
3. Their magazines as viewed by an outsider-- William B. Shaw, *associate editor, Review of Reviews.*

The following is a list of the societies which have paid dues for the year ending December 31, 1923:²

American Jewish Historical Society.	Missouri Valley Historical Society.
American Society of Church History.	The Union Society of the Civil War.
Mennonite Historical Association.	

ALABAMA

Alabama Anthropological Society.	Alabama Department of Archives and History.
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ARKANSAS

Arkansas History Commission.

CALIFORNIA

California Historical Association.	California Historical Society.
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COLORADO

State Historical and Natural History
Society of Colorado.

CONNECTICUT

Connecticut State Library.	New Haven Colony Historical Society.
Middlesex County Historical Society.	

GEORGIA

Georgia Historical Society.

* On Nov. 15, we find that 60 societies have responded.

ILLINOIS

Illinois State Historical Society. | Illinois Historical Survey.

INDIANA

Indiana Historical Society. | Vincennes Historical Society.

IOWA

Allamakee County Historical and State Historical Society of Iowa.
Archaeological Society. | Madison County Historical Society.
Davenport Academy of Sciences. | Wapello County Historical Society.

KANSAS

Kansas State Historical Society.

KENTUCKY

Filson Club. | Kentucky State Historical Society.

MAINE

Bangor Historical Society.

MARYLAND

Maryland Historical Society.

MASSACHUSETTS

Dorchester Historical Society. | Military Historical Society of Massa-
First Historical Society of Walpole. | chusetts.
Medford Historical Society. | Worcester Historical Society.

MINNESOTA

Minnesota Historical Society.

MISSOURI

Missouri Baptist Historical Society.

NEBRASKA

Nebraska State Historical Society.

NEW HAMPSHIRE

New Hampshire Historical Society.

NEVADA

Nevada Historical Society.

NEW JERSEY

Bergen County Historical Society.

NEW YORK

Herkimer County Historical Society. | New York State Historical Association
Johnstown Historical Society. | The Pennsylvania Society.

NORTH CAROLINA

North Carolina Historical Commission.

OKLAHOMA

Oklahoma Historical Society.

OREGON

Oregon Historical Society.

PENNSYLVANIA

Delaware County Historical Society. | Historical Society of Western Pennsylv-
Historical Society of Schuylkill County. | vania.
| Historical Society of York County.

RHODE ISLAND

Rhode Island Historical Society.

SOUTH DAKOTA

South Dakota Historical Society.

VERMONT

Vermont Historical Society.

WASHINGTON

University of Washington Historical | Washington State Historical Society.
Society.

WISCONSIN

State Historical Society of Wisconsin.

WYOMING

Wyoming Historical and Genealogical
Society.

CANADA

Kingston Historical Society. | Ontario Historical Society.

The following societies have paid dues for the year ending December 31, 1924:

Historical Commission of North Carolina.
Ontario Historical Society.

Financial statement

Receipts:

From John C. Parish, former treasurer-----	\$18. 23
Dues from societies -----	50. 00
	<hr/> 68. 23 <hr/>

Expenses:

Printing notice to societies-----	7. 00
Postage -----	10. 00
Printing of proceedings of 1922—200 copies-----	50. 00
	<hr/> 67. 00
Balance on hand Nov. 15, 1923-----	1. 23
	<hr/> 68. 23

JOSEPH SCHIAFER, *Secretary.*

REPORT OF THE PUBLIC ARCHIVES COMMISSION

The public archives commission of the American Historical Association held its meeting, the only one of the year, on Friday afternoon, December 28, 1923. in Campbell Hall, Ohio State University, Columbus, Ohio. Those present were Robert B. House, North Carolina; Mr. Victor H. Paltsits, New York; Dr. G. S. Godard, of Connecticut, adjunct member; and Mr. T. C. Blagen and Miss Grace Nute, representing Doctor Buck, of Minnesota; Miss Margaret Norton, Illinois; and the chairman, J. W. Oliver.

It was a source of great pleasure to hear the announcement that the executive council of the American Historical Association had appropriated \$100 to the public archives commission.

Dr. J. F. Jameson honored the commission with his presence and gave a short talk on what he considered to be the most important work which the commission should undertake. He suggested the advisability of making an annual survey of the archive activities in each of the States, ascertaining what laws had been

passed, how they operate, and what improvements in archive management have been noted. Also Doctor Jameson suggested that the commission could make a survey of the condition of local archives in the different communities and counties of the various States. He pointed out how important it is to get before the public the idea of the practical need and value of archive accessibility.

Mr. Paltsits reviewed the work of the archives commission for the last four years and explained that, due to lack of funds, the annual reports from 1918 to 1922, inclusive, have not been published. Mr. Paltsits agreed, however, to bring the annual reports down to date, edit them, and have them ready for publication within the near future.

The chairman appointed Mr. Godard, adjunct member, of Connecticut, to make a survey of archive legislation, by States, covering the years 1923-24.

This report will be submitted some time during the summer months and be ready for publication by the time of the next annual meeting.

The chairman next appointed Mr. R. B. House, of North Carolina, to make a report on the condition in which State and local archives are cared for by the different agencies. The purpose of Mr. House's report will be to show the dangerous condition and careless manner that exists with reference to the handling of archive material. It is hoped that Mr. House's report will be read at one of the public meetings of the American Historical Association in 1924.

On vote of the commission, it was decided to ask for a place on the general program of the American Historical Association for 1924. It is the belief of the commission that there exists a sufficient interest in archive work to justify this request.

The general feeling of the members of the commission is that special attention should be paid to a survey of archive legislation in the various States. This will be the theme of Mr. Godard's report. If this survey is kept up to date, the information thus made available will be of great service to all States.

J. W. OLIVER, *Chairman.*

REPORT OF THE COMMITTEE ON NATIONAL ARCHIVES

In December, 1922, the status of the project for a national archives building was as follows: In preparation for the session of Congress begun in that month the Treasury had submitted to the Director of the Budget an estimate of the same amount as in the preceding year—\$484,000—for the purchase of the square which had been selected for this building by a special commission appointed for that purpose in the act of March 3, 1914. The Director of the Budget, not unaware of the need and value of a national archives building, but determined to keep his estimates within the estimated revenue, and therefore to make drastic economies, had omitted this item from the Budget which he submitted to Congress. Under these circumstances, it was hardly to be expected that the House Committee on Appropriations, or the House itself, should restore the item, and the Treasury appropriation bill went from the House to the Senate without it. The Senate Committee on Appropriations reported to the Senate an amendment to the independent offices appropriation bill which would provide \$1,000,000 with which to fill the interior courtyard of the old Pension Office Building with steel stacks as a temporary provision for archives. This provision was both unsuitable and unsafe, and, if adopted, would have postponed indefinitely the erection of a national archives building. The Senate passed this amendment, but at the same time passed an amendment drawn up by the chairman of this committee and presented by Senator Poindexter, appro-

priating \$500,000 for construction of the building on a site already owned by the Government. Both amendments were lost in conference.

Nevertheless, progress was made during the session in two ways: First, the debates in the Senate, together with a certain amount of newspaper publicity secured at the time, evidently increased congressional interest in the matter and approval of the ultimate purpose, though it seemed plain, as it seemed the year before, that the House would not be willing to appropriate for the purchase of a site. Secondly, all doubts as to whether the building is "authorized" by existing legislation were removed by a ruling of the Presiding Officer in the Senate, with which the Speaker of the House is in accord, so that no point of order can again be made against any appropriation for this purpose, and the building, by reason of this authorization, has precedence over most if not all of the other Government buildings whose erection in Washington has been proposed.

In respect to the session of Congress now approaching, however, a different turn is given to the matter by the probability that the President will try to end the deadlock about public buildings by requesting, so far as buildings in the District of Columbia are concerned, that an appropriation of perhaps \$5,000,000 per annum for a term of years be intrusted to the Executive for use in such work of construction. If such an appropriation is made it seems likely that the national archives building will have a foremost place in any program which the Executive may frame.

J. F. JAMESON, *Chairman.*

REPORT OF THE COMMITTEE ON BIBLIOGRAPHY

The year has been devoted to securing from certain chapter editors the completion of their work and in completing certain chapters on which the chapter editors had declined to complete their work. At present the manuscript is all in hand except for a few items which members of the committee are at present engaged in supplying in order to make up for the delinquencies of the others.

The main task for the year, however, has been the revision of the manuscript in preparation for the press. From the nature of the case, it is necessary that this work shall be performed by a single individual, or rather that it shall be under the direction and responsibility of a single individual. The committee has intrusted this work to Professor Dutcher. He had hoped to have the work completed prior to the annual meeting of this year. He, however, was compelled to lose a considerable amount of time which he would naturally have devoted to the work because of an operation in the early summer. Furthermore, it has been discovered that an extraordinary amount of research is necessary in order to check up the bibliographical data against mistakes and to fill in omissions, since the chapter editors have frequently been careless or remiss in this matter. This has greatly increased the amount of work and the cost. For assisting in this work and in other details of the editing Professor Dutcher has been fortunate enough to secure the assistance of Miss Margaret Crawford. Owing to reasons of health, however, there was a considerable period when she was unable to work and a later period when she was only able to work half time. Owing to these reasons, it is, unfortunately, impossible to report the completion of the editorial work at the present time.

The situation at present is that 16 chapters have been revised and sent to the chapter editors for their further revision. Six of these 16 have been revised and returned to the committee and their revision completed. Two other chapters are nearly completed, 6 chapters partially completed, and 5 chapters still

remain to be worked over. It is hoped that it will be possible to report at the time of the annual meeting that several of these have been completed.

The members of the committee spent practically the whole period of the annual meeting of the association at New Haven in session with various chapter editors in working over the material. Since then, however, the committee has held no meeting of its full membership, but in October, Professors Fay and Shipman met with Professor Dutcher to go over a considerable group of problems. Professor Shipman has also met with Professor Dutcher on two other occasions during the year to assist and advise him with the work. The expenses of the committee, aside from a small amount to cover the cost of the committee meeting in October, include items for stationery, typewriter hire, postage, type-writing, and the editorial work, including the bibliographical research. The main items are naturally for the typewriting and the editorial work. These items Professor Dutcher has taken every pains to keep as small as possible. It is hoped that care in the preparation of the manuscript may effect some saving in the printing through avoiding costs for proof corrections.

It is impossible to foresee accurately how much additional cost there will be for the editorial work. Professor Dutcher hopes that it may be accomplished inside of \$500, but does not feel able to give assurance that such will be practicable.

Professor Dutcher is himself giving a very large amount of time and effort to this work. In the same way each member of the committee is reading and making suggestions on each chapter and is also furnishing more or less supplementary material to fill in gaps. All this work done by the individual members of the committee is entirely without any compensation.

The members of the committee are greatly disappointed that they are not able to report at the annual meeting that the work is so nearly completed as to warrant their request to be discharged from service, as they had hoped a year ago might be the case.

GEORGE M. DUTCHER, *Chairman.*

REPORT OF THE COMMITTEE ON OBTAINING TRANSCRIPTS FROM FOREIGN ARCHIVES

After consultation with the transcribers in London, Messrs. B. F. Stevens and Brown, in the summer of 1922, and correspondence with Mr. Waldo G. Leland, a member of the committee then in Paris, the chairman submitted, at the request of the Librarian of Congress, a body of recommendations covering the future policy of the Library toward the work of obtaining transcripts from the Public Record Office in London. These recommendations were accepted by the Library and in the form of instructions from the Librarian were transmitted to the transcribers in London. They constitute the orders under which the transcribers are now working and will work for the future until modified or extended. These instructions are as follows:

OUTLINE OF PLAN FOR MAKING TRANSCRIPTS FROM BRITISH ARCHIVES

Manuscripts listed in the Stevens Index.—The transcribers have instructions to copy the manuscripts listed. Where papers noted in the index are portions of a series the entire series is copied, whether the papers are or are not listed in the index. Where papers listed have been printed in full, no transcriptions are made, but the reference to the printed document is given. The transcribers calendar all documents belonging to the collections and period covered by the index, although such documents may not be listed therein.

Manuscripts relating to individual Colonies.—Transcriptions of series of documents relating to individual Colonies are made only when part of such series is noted in the index, and the series is not fully copied by the State interested.

In cases where a State series is to be copied, the transcription begins with the earliest colonial papers.

In the case of Massachusetts, no copies are to be made.

In the case of New York only the inclosures are copied for use in connection with the documents relative to the colonial history of New York.

Documents of the British colonies in the West Indies.—Transcriptions are made of the papers relating to the British West Indies, for the sufficient reason that such papers are of high importance to American history in the colonial period. The transcriptions end with 1783.

Colonial documents not listed in the Stevens Index.—Calendars are made of documents relating to the American Colonies in the following series:

Entry books.

Board of trade, commercial.

Admiralty.

Treasury.

Commissariat and customs.

High Court of Admiralty.

Audit office, declared accounts.

Rodney and Chatham papers.

Such calendars serve both as guides for future copying and also as indexes to the documents when copied.

CHARLES M. ANDREWS, *Chairman.*

REPORT OF THE COMMITTEE ON MILITARY HISTORY

During the absence of the chairman this committee has made no effort to continue the series of public meetings formerly held in Washington. Its only important activity has been in the preparation of the letter, copy of which is inclosed.

OLIVER L. SPAULDING, Jr.,

Acting Chairman Military History Committee.

(Inclosure)

ON THE RELATION OF THE SCHOOLS TO MILITARY HISTORY

The following letter was addressed by Col. O. L. Spaulding to Prof. W. E. Lingelbach, one of the two representatives of the American Historical Association in the recently formed Joint Commission on the Presentation of the Social Studies. To it is appended a letter of comment by General Pershing.

ARMY WAR COLLEGE,

Washington, March 20, 1923.

Prof. WILLIAM E. LINGELBACH,

University of Pennsylvania, Philadelphia, Pa.

MY DEAR PROFESSOR LINGELBACH: I am in receipt of a circular recently issued by the Joint Commission on the Presentation of the Social Studies asking for suggestions. Not being in touch with school work, I can hardly offer anything of value to the joint commission as a whole; but as representing the military history committee of the American Historical Association, I may possibly have some suggestions for the historical members of that commission.

The purpose of the social studies, to quote the circular, is to give an appreciation of "how people have lived and do live together * * *; to the end that our youth may develop such abilities, inclinations, and ideals as may qualify them to take an intelligent and effective part in an evolving society."

The distinctive contribution of history to these studies is to "extend backward the memory of living men and give them a sense of perspective to aid them in forming their judgments on contemporary affairs."

History itself, as a science, has its many specialties—political, economic, military, and whatnot. Evidently, to make such a contribution as is contemplated, there must be a synthesis of all these. If any element is overemphasized, or any neglected, the "memory extended backward" is distorted, and ceases to be a trustworthy guide. Whoever tries to make the synthesis must know all his elements; it is the business of the specialist to bring them to his attention.

He must not allow his own specialty—for undoubtedly, if he is a truly interested student of history, he has one—to obscure any other; again it is the business of the specialist to bring any such error to his attention. Conversely, the specialists, in performing their functions, must understand the purpose and scope of the synthesis, and not try to exercise undue influence upon the maker of it.

The military history committee would respectfully offer its cooperation, as representing one group of the specialists. It is prepared to make definite and practical suggestions; but before proceeding to formulate them it seems necessary to agree upon a point of view.

Military history deals with war; it is therefore unpopular, for war is not uncommonly regarded as a loathsome disease of the body politic. This may or may not be an accurate metaphor—certainly there is some reason for using it. But here we may note a strange phenomenon.

When we meet a literal disease of the physical body we recognize that, since it exists, it has a reason for existence, and we at once set the specialists to work to study it in every imaginable way. We use their results whether we like them or not. Only by full and complete knowledge of the disease can we hope to find a cure. The man who considers war as a disease of the body politic, then, should be the first to insist upon its conscientious study. Imperfect or distorted knowledge of it should be more objectionable to him than to anyone else. But as a rule we do not find it so.

We daily see attacks upon war, as if war were an entity capable of isolation. We see tabulations of its enormous cost, in blood and in gold. But we rarely see even an effort to analyze these tables; to understand the nature of war; to audit the accounts and see to whom or to what each item of the staggering total is chargeable.

To change the metaphor, it is not imaginable that a business man, finding one department of his business more costly than all the rest together, should fail to study that department minutely and dispassionately. He will lay aside for the moment any preconceived ideas and search for facts—for "it is a condition, not a theory," that confronts him. When he has all the facts he can consider whether and how he may cut costs.

In the nation's life war is not a thing apart. It is an instrument, one among many.

To gain its ends a nation, like an individual, uses argument and by successive compromises reduces the dispute to its lowest terms. If one of the parties to the argument, rightly or wrongly, finally refuses to accept the others' views, that other must either admit defeat or use force. This use of force may be justified or not; but whether or not it be justified it is a mere continuation of the argument.

A school history is presumably for the elementary training of voters. It is not and must not be a specialized history—economic, military, or anything else. War being an inseparable part of the nation's past it should be presented in precisely the same impartial and scientific manner as any other part. Its technical details should be omitted, but its fundamentals must appear.

Being the supreme manifestation of the nation's physical strength, the method in which that strength is put forth must be considered. Being the continuation of an argument, the transition must be shown. Being no mere act of passion, but a deliberate effort to gain an end, its conduct is intellectual; its events have a logical reason and sequence, which must be brought out. Having a purpose, its results must appear.

The voter must some time decide whether or not he favors a specific demand upon some foreign power. His teacher is criminal if that voter has not been given fairly to see how such demands may lead to war; to understand the nature, the cost, and the possible consequences of war, that he may intelligently decide whether he is ready to back his demand with war if necessary; and to know something of how war is conducted, that he may judge of the conduct of his representatives, civil and military. He should not be—as he is—in the position of meeting each situation as a novel one, adopting the first solution that presents itself, and never finding out whether or not it was the best one. If he knows how to find it, there is generally a parallel case in the past.

This attitude is not taken in the ordinary school textbook. In fact, no textbook is known to the military history committee which does take it. It would seem that everyone should be interested in having it taken—the most pronounced

pacifist or the most pronounced militarist, if indeed these glibly used terms have any clearly definable meaning. The military history committee considers it to be its privilege and duty to offer its assistance to that end.

The committee does not mean to imply that its specialty is the only one which suffers from neglect. Undoubtedly other committees might find similar conditions. If so, these committees also should come forward. And this committee, in offering assistance, wishes voluntarily to subject itself to the limitation above formulated for the action of specialists. It will faithfully and conscientiously seek to "understand the purpose and scope of the synthesis, and not try to exercise undue influence."

Comment on the above discussion is requested, either in writing or, preferably, in personal conferences.

Very respectfully,

OLIVER L. SPAULDING, JR.,
Colonel, Field Artillery, Chief Historical Section, A. W. C.,
Acting Chairman Military History Committee,
American Historical Association.

GENERAL OF THE ARMIES,
Washington, March 29, 1923.

Col. OLIVER L. SPAULDING, JR.:

MY DEAR COLONEL SPAULDING: A copy of your letter of March 20 to Professor Lingelbach, suggesting the contribution by the military history committee of the American Historical Association, on the presentation of the proposed social studies, was brought to my attention by my aide-de-camp. I am very glad to find that you are endeavoring to bring about proper methods of presenting the military aspects of our history, to the end that correct conclusions may be drawn from the lessons of the past by the men and women who decide the policies of this country through their vote at the polls.

Since the birth of the Nation we have been engaged in a series of identical cycles which find us on the outbreak of every war in a disgraceful state of unpreparedness, resulting in the untold waste of money and human lives. An accurate knowledge of the causes, social, economic, and military, leading to these wars, would increase the probability of our being able to avoid their repetition; and a comprehension of the causes leading to the unnecessary wastefulness in the conduct of our wars, would certainly lead to its avoidance in the future. I am firmly convinced that most of our troubles of this nature have their foundation in the inaccuracies and inadequacies of our school histories. Until this is corrected, neither those who exercise the right of suffrage nor their representatives in Congress will ever take the necessary corrective measures and maintain a policy which will insure the prestige and dignity of our country and lessen the possibility of war in the future.

Very sincerely yours,

JOHN J. PERSHING.

REPORT OF THE COMMITTEE ON HISTORICAL RESEARCH IN COLLEGES

We have mailed to the colleges of the Southern States, the Middle States, and the North Central States two questionnaires, one to the college presidents, the other to the professors of history. The purpose was to secure some information regarding the facilities for research and the interest of the instructors. The replies have been very suggestive; in some cases the meaning of the term "research" is hardly known, in others there is considerable interest, and, most important, we have located a number of persons who are intellectually ambitious but very circumscribed by lack of facilities. The committee has not sent questionnaires to the colleges of the Pacific coast or New England, the reason being that we feared this would produce an overdraft on our appropriation. This will be done the coming year in case the committee is reappointed.

There will be a meeting of the committee as now constituted at the Columbus session, when plans and recommendations will be made for further work. So far all plans have been agreed upon by correspondence, which has its limitations.

On behalf of the committee I recommend that the appropriation for the coming year be that of the past year—\$50. I might add that one member of the committee has removed from New York to North Carolina in the past few months. In the light of this fact, would it not be well to drop one of the members of the committee from this State and replace with an appointee from the far West or New England?

A statement of the expenses incurred is inclosed.

WM. K. BOYD, *Chairman.*

STATEMENT OF EXPENSES

Questionnaire A -----	\$11. 00
Questionnaire B -----	4. 50
Stamps -----	5. 00
Stenographer -----	6. 50
	<hr/>
	27. 00

COMMITTEE ON HISTORICAL RESEARCH IN AMERICAN COLLEGES

QUESTIONNAIRE A (SENT TO COLLEGE PRESIDENTS)

1. Is there in your institution any considerable collection of sources available for historical investigators?

2. If so, please check below the field and periods to which it relates and its nature, whether printed or manuscript.

American:

Field: General, regional, State, local. Period: Colonial and Revolutionary. 1783 to 1865. Since 1865. Remarks.

Nature. Manuscript [indicate nature of mss.].

Printed. (Note especially newspapers and pamphlet collections.)

European:

Period: Ancient, medieval, modern.

Country.

Nature. Political and constitutional, religious, economic.

Remarks.

3. What provision is made for the increase of this kind of material? (a) Annual appropriation; endowment; other provisions.

4. Is any historical investigation, other than the preparation of doctoral theses, now in progress by any member of your institution? Does your institution give financial assistance to this kind of historical activity?

5. Is there any club or society in your institution devoted to the cause of history? If so, give name.

6. Does your institution support any historical publication? If so, give title of publication.

QUESTIONNAIRE B (SENT TO PROFESSORS OF HISTORY)

1. What field and period of history are you particularly interested in?

2. Do you have material available in the college for research?

3. What is the attitude of your college authorities toward research? Do they welcome such activity by: (a) Granting leave of absence? (b) By appropriations? (c) Other means?

4. Are you directing research on the part of your students?

5. Is there an effort by your institution to collect and preserve materials relating to the history of the region or locality in which it is situated?

6. Is there any service which our committee might render in any particular problems of research in which you are interested?

REPORT OF COMMITTEE ON GEORGE LOUIS BEER PRIZE

The George Louis Beer prize was offered for the first time in the year 1922. Inasmuch as the prize was quite new, and also because the study of international politics since 1895 had not received much attention either in our

universities or from the public, no monographs were submitted in the competition. At the beginning of this year, therefore, an effort was made to arouse interest in the prize, and at the request of the chairman, a circular letter was sent out from the office of the association to the heads of the departments of history in the principal colleges and universities of the country and to the leading publishing houses. As a result of this, the chairman has received a number of inquiries about the prize.

Three monographs or books have been submitted for the competition this year, as follows:

Walter R. Batsell: *The Historical Origins of the Mandatory System.*

Edward M. Earle: *Turkey, the Great Powers, and the Bagdad Railway.*

Ferdinand Schevill (by the publishers): *History of the Balkan Peninsula.*

The committee was of the opinion that the last-named book did not fall within the requirements for the prize, and limited its consideration to the first two monographs. Unfortunately, at the time of writing, it has not yet made an award, for the vote stands at 2 to 2. The chairman has suggested to the secretary of the association that he (the secretary) request a fifth person to read the two monographs. It is hoped that it will be possible to hold a meeting of the committee during the sessions of the association at Columbus in December, at which time it will make a decision between the two monographs and report to the council in time for the annual business meeting.

The committee has suffered a great loss from the death last spring of Professor Tyler, and greatly regrets that his penetrating mind could not be applied to the difficult task of awarding the prize.

It is greatly to be hoped that members of the association will endeavor to arouse a more general interest in the prize, and it might be desirable for the chairman to be afforded an opportunity to make a statement in the annual business meeting.

BERNADOTTE E. SCHMITT, *Chairman.*

SUPPLEMENTAL REPORT

The committee on the George Louis Beer prize recommend that the prize for 1923 be equally divided between the following: Edward M. Earle, *Turkey, the Great Powers, and the Bagdad Railway*; and Walter R. Batsell, *The Mandatory System: Its Historical Background and Relation to the New Imperialism.*

REPORT OF THE COMMITTEE ON THE UNIVERSITY CENTER FOR RESEARCH IN WASHINGTON

The committee on the university center for research in Washington have joined with the representatives of the associated studies—economics, political science, international law, statistics, and education—in doing what they can to promote the access of students in Washington for purposes of research in history and these other studies, and in caring for their intellectual and other needs after their arrival. It has been a matter of regret to them, as to all members of the board of research advisers, that so little use has been made of this organization and of the facilities which it affords for the guidance of students, and indeed that so few such students come to Washington for purposes of research. Believing that the extraordinary opportunities for research which the National Capital affords are insufficiently known to students, and even in many cases to those who have graduate students in their charge, the board of research advisers has taken various special measures to make the situation better understood. In particular, it has caused its different divisions to prepare lists of subjects for investigation which may be more profitably

pursued in Washington than elsewhere, and has sent these to a large number of university professors. Extensive circulation has also been given to an article on the subject of research in Washington printed in the *Educational Record* and prepared by Dr. Charles R. Mann, director of the American Council on Education and secretary of the board of research advisers. The subject of research in Washington was also extensively considered at the meeting of the Association of American Universities held in Charlottesville on November 8, 9, and 10.

J. F. JAMESON, *Chairman.*

REPORT OF THE COMMITTEE ON A BIBLIOGRAPHY OF MODERN BRITISH HISTORY

At a meeting of your committee held in New Haven in December last at which all members were present except Mr. Notestein, it was resolved that in the opinion of your committee it was desirable to proceed at once to the publication of a volume of bibliography of modern British history under the Tudors. Mr. Cheyney was instructed to consult with the English committee and to secure, if possible, their indorsement to such a plan. After correspondence with Prof. Sir Charles Firth, the acting chairman of the English committee, Mr. Cheyney reported that the English committee heartily indorsed the plan. It was understood that your committee was to take charge of editing and publishing the volume in question. The English committee at the same time indicated its intention to proceed at once to the completion of a volume of bibliography of modern British history under the Stuarts.

Steps were taken by your committee at once to organize the material already prepared on the Tudor volume. Most of this material was in England and some delay was occasioned in securing its return to America. It finally was returned in June, 1923, and your committee proceeded to examine it and to ascertain what further work was necessary in order to carry it to completion.

It will be recalled that work had been stopped on the bibliography by the outbreak of the late war, and in consequence material prepared for it prior to that time did not include printed work published since 1914.

In the case of the material prepared by Mr. Cheyney, Mr. Cross, Mr. Merriman, Mr. Usher, Mr. Walker, and Mr. Read, your committee was of the opinion that little more needed to be done than to bring this material up to date. With the exception of Mr. Walker, whose death has deprived the committee of one of its ablest members, all the gentlemen named above have undertaken to revise the material which they originally prepared and bring it up to date. Mrs. Mary Maguire, late of Smith College, has kindly undertaken to revise the late Mr. Walker's cards. Mr. Richardson, a former member of your committee, had originally prepared the material dealing with the history of Tudor civilization. Because of Mr. Richardson's advanced years your committee did not feel justified in asking him to undertake the revision of his cards. Mr. Notestein has undertaken this task.

Some sections of the bibliography of Tudor England were originally referred to the English scholars. These were notably :

Local history.
Military and naval history.
Scotland and Ireland.

The English committee has sent to America such material as has been prepared on these topics. Upon examination it appears to be very far from complete. Your committee has undertaken to cover these fields as best it can. Mr. Usher has agreed to revise the section on local history. It has been decided to treat Scotland and Ireland as integral parts of Britain and to include appro-

priate material on Scotland and Ireland as subsections under the main sections into which the history of England is divided. It will thus become part of the business of, let us say, Mr. Cross, in revising his material on the legal and constitutional history of England, to include appropriate cards on the legal and constitutional history of Scotland and Ireland.

Regarding the military and naval section, the committee has decided to have a tentative list made out in America and send it for revision to recognized experts in these fields in England. Miss Esther Steele, who has been recently engaged in research work in the military history of England in the sixteenth century, has kindly undertaken to prepare this preliminary list.

A further problem has presented itself to your committee by reason of the fact that the contemplated general volume which was to have been prepared by the late Sir George Prothero, and which was to include general works of all sorts, is not forthcoming. In the absence of such a volume, your committee has decided to incorporate into its own volume in the appropriate subsections such general books as seem to be indispensable, referring to the well-known bibliography of the late Prof. Charles Gross wherever possible.

Other editorial problems have presented themselves, but it seems unnecessary to set these forth in detail, since the chairman of your committee is also a member of the executive council and can supply orally any further information on this subject which you may desire.

The problems associated with publication are largely problems of finance. The English committee has offered to assist in the expense of publication from the reserve funds at its disposal. It appears that your committee can count upon about \$500 from this source. It has about \$300 in its own treasury. Your committee has been advised by the English committee that approaches have already been made to the Clarendon Press, of Oxford, with a view to publication. Estimates of printing costs have been submitted by the Clarendon Press. These estimates have been handed to your committee. They seem to your committee to be reasonable.

With these facts in mind, Mr. Conyers Read, one of the members of your committee, went to England last summer with instructions to open negotiations with the Clarendon Press on a little bit more definite terms. The result of his negotiations appears in a letter already addressed to you on the subject, for which your committee entreats your favorable consideration.

Mr. Read also found occasion while he was in England to approach Longmans, Green & Co. He was personally informed by Mr. Longmans that this publishing house would be glad to consider the publication of a volume of this bibliography in continuation of the volume which they published some years ago for Professor Gross. They declined, however, to make any proposition or to consider any detail so long as your committee was still negotiating with the Clarendon Press.

At the present moment final arrangements for publication are awaiting your action on the letter before you on this subject.

Meanwhile the several members of your committee are working over their material. Your committee hopes that it will be ready to publish in the autumn of 1924.

E. P. CHEYNEY, *Chairman.*

COMMUNICATION UNDER DATE OF SEPTEMBER 28, 1923, FROM THE CHAIRMAN TO THE EXECUTIVE COUNCIL

This summer Mr. Conyers Read, a member of your committee for the bibliography of British history, visited England and acting under instructions from your committee discussed with representatives of the Clarendon Press the

question of the publication of the volume on Tudor bibliography upon which your committee has long been engaged, and which is now nearly ready for the press. The outcome of this discussion was a tentative proposal by the Clarendon Press as follows: If your committee will advance \$800 toward the expense of publication, and if the number of copies of the book which must be supplied gratis to paid-up subscribers does not exceed 200 copies, and if the manuscript is approved by Sir Charles Firth, professor of history at Oxford, the Clarendon Press will undertake to print and publish the volume, on condition that all surplus funds accruing from the sale of the volume, after the expenses of the Press have been met and without any refund of the money advanced by your committee, shall be reserved by the Clarendon Press and applied to the publication of subsequent volumes of the same bibliographical work.

Your committee believes itself to be in a position to meet the conditions imposed by the Clarendon Press antecedent to the publication of the volume. Your committee has in hand about \$300 and it has the promise of the English committee for about \$500 more from the unexpended balance of nearly \$3,000 which the English committee holds in reserve. Your committee feels sure that the conditions relative to the number of subscribers and the acceptability of the manuscript can readily be satisfied.

The conditions imposed subsequent to the publication involve a waiver on the part of your committee, and through it on the part of the American Historical Association, of all returns from the book except in so far as these returns are applied to further volumes of bibliography. It may be presumed that in the publication of further volumes the American Historical Association will participate.

All things considered your committee feels that the proposal is a reasonable one. It requests permission from the executive council of the American Historical Association to enter into an agreement with the Clarendon Press in accordance with this proposal.

Your committee means, of course, to get the consent of the English committee to the proposal before entering into any contract on the basis of it.

Your committee would like to have your decision in the matter as soon as you can conveniently give it in order that its arrangements for publication may be pushed forward with as little delay as possible.

E. P. CHEYNEY, *Chairman*.

REPORT OF THE COMMITTEE ON THE DOCUMENTARY HISTORICAL PUBLICATIONS OF THE UNITED STATES

The committee on the documentary publications of the United States Government was enlarged a year ago, with a view to special activity during the year 1923. Much as the committee would like to see the American Government publish volumes of historical documents on as large a scale as has been customary among European Governments, it was believed that there was no prospect of success in proposing any scheme having very large proportions, and that indeed several previous attempts to cause the Government to publish such material more largely had failed by reason of the magnitude of the proposals made. It was also thought that there was greater prospect of success if what the committee should at present propose were addressed to one department of the Government, instead of embracing materials extending over the whole range of the Government's activities in past times. Accordingly, the efforts of the committee were concentrated upon one department, the Department of State, the belief being entertained that, interest in our diplomatic history increasing largely of late, there would be better prospect of departmental and congressional support for a project of publication in that field than in that of any other of the departments. The following letter was therefore addressed to the Secretary of State, signed by all the members of the committee:

APRIL 23, 1923.

To the honorable the Secretary of State:

SIR: It seems plain that the interest of the American public in the history of our foreign relations has greatly increased of late, that the events and

discussions of the Washington conference have both heightened and diffused it, and that it is certain to be still further augmented as our relations with other countries develop more fully. We write to raise the question whether the Department of State may not rightfully feel it to be a duty to minister to this interest and to enlarge and clarify the public understanding of its objects, by a fuller publication of historical materials showing the course of development of our foreign relations and our foreign policies.

The first and most direct use of such publications, outside the Department of State and the diplomatic service, would be their use by the special class of historical writers and publicists. From their writings, however, before long, the knowledge they have so acquired would filter down to numberless readers, at first or second hand. Gradually thus the whole mass of our citizens would come into possession of that fuller understanding of our past and present relations to other states which is requisite to the successful conduct of a democratic nation's diplomacy.

That an enlightened public opinion respecting the course of foreign relations is of great value to the state, strengthening the hands of those who conduct such relations, is recognized by all who think. That such enlightenment is to be secured not solely through the White Books and Blue Books and Red Books of the day, but also by ministering to longer views of national policy through the publication of the records of past diplomatic action, is evidenced by the large expenditures which all civilized Governments have made in such publication. Beginning in 1861, Great Britain has in the past 60 years published more than 60 large quarto volumes of *Calendars of State Papers*, Foreign, and similar materials for the illustration of her past negotiations and relations with other powers. In the 29 years from 1884 to 1913, to mention no earlier undertakings, the French Government brought out 21 volumes of its invaluable series, *Recueil des Instructions données aux Ambassadeurs et Ministres de la France*, 1648-1789, exhibiting in at least its broad outlines the whole course of French policy, toward each of the other states of Europe, from the Peace of Westphalia to the French Revolution. More recently, since 1908 it has issued nearly a score of volumes of documents setting forth the diplomatic history of the government of Napoleon III, and the movements leading to the war of 1870. The Dutch Historical Commission has filled many volumes of its quarto *Gedenkstukken* with papers, derived from its own archives and all the other chief archives of Europe, illustrating the history of Dutch foreign relations between 1795 and 1840. The former Prussian Government devoted to similar diplomatic materials some dozen volumes of its *Publikationen aus den K. Preussischen Staatsarchiven* and other official series. The present German Government has already published six admirable volumes of a series of 15 setting forth the whole story of German diplomacy from 1871 to 1914. Austria, Italy, and Russia have issued similar series, for various periods in their diplomatic history, while Switzerland and other small countries have, in proportion to their means, made large expenditures in the same direction.

Finally, the Government of the United States, when its State Department was not 42 years old, and its annual revenues but a two-hundredth part of what they are now, marked its enthusiastic regard for its national position and its sense of the value of history to a republic's diplomacy by publishing the six stately folios of the *American State Papers*, Foreign Relations, 1789-1828. But it has done nothing comparable in this field since then, confining itself, yearly, to the issue of an annual volume of *Foreign Relations*, which contains only such documents of the year as, at the time of publication, it is deemed judicious to lay before the public. It is submitted that the richest of nations, the nation having the greatest power and responsibility in the international affairs of the world, the nation therefore whose citizens have the greatest need of knowledge of the course of their Government's policy, might well do more.

If it is agreed that there is a duty in this direction, and a duty so easily demonstrated that governmental appropriations toward its execution may be hoped for, it becomes important to consider what series of materials, hitherto unprinted, would in the most important degree serve the purposes which have been indicated. It is obvious that, from the enormous mass of manuscript material possessed by the Department of State, a moderate selection must be made, not so large that it may justly alarm members of a committee on appropriations, but such that its execution, as a completed group of volumes,

may be achieved within the space of a very few years, and that it may thus begin soon its work of public education.

The diplomatic materials in the Department of State consist, in the main, of three sorts: (1) The instructions sent by the Secretaries of State to our diplomatic representatives abroad; (2) the dispatches received from those representatives; (3) the notes which passed between them and the ministers of foreign affairs of the governments to which they were accredited, or between the American Secretaries of State and the diplomatic representatives of foreign powers in the United States. Of these three series, the first, "instructions," though it constitutes only a fifteenth part of the whole mass of diplomatic papers, is by far the most important to the student and to the public. In those instructions the whole course of American policy can be treated. To them the other series, though very voluminous—too much so for print—are in the main but adjuncts. If a choice must be made, of a manageable amount, the instructions have the chief claim to be chosen, as presenting the essentials, the total outline. As for the other series, the information contained in them could often be profitably drawn upon, by way of (sparing) annotation to the instructions, especially where the text of an instruction, based on a given dispatch or note, can not be fully understood without reference to the latter. The series might appropriately cover the hundred years from 1789 to 1889; but, for the sake of completeness, it might be well to include the few instructions of the years 1784-1789. The period from 1775 to 1783 is already covered by Wharton's *Diplomatic Correspondence*.

The total amount of the Secretaries' instructions to ministers, from 1789 to 1889, is estimated, on a basis of a count carried through 9 typical volumes, at about 6,000,000 words, or about 20 octavo volumes of 600 pages each. Similar counts seem to show that not more than half of this material has been printed, and even the volumes containing the printed instructions are now hard to procure. For the period before 1861, when the present series of annual volumes of *Diplomatic Correspondence* (or *Foreign Relations*) began, it is impossible to bring together a set, and even to complete a set of the modern series beginning in 1861 is exceedingly difficult. No library which does not already possess the various old volumes through which the printed instructions are scattered can hope to supply itself with them.

Moreover, it is not believed that any American embassy or legation abroad possesses a set of even the instructions already printed. Yet, quite apart from the needs of the reading public, or of historical students in particular, it is submitted that a set of all the instructions sent out in past times by the Secretaries of State, printed heretofore and unprinted, should be in the office of each embassy or legation, as the authoritative book of reference for the history of America's foreign policy. Its utility to the department itself we leave to the Secretary to estimate.

It is suggested that the best method of arrangement might be that the instructions to the ministers accredited to each foreign country should be printed in a separate chronological order, and the countries put in volumes as the various amounts may make convenient. Thus, the instructions given to our successive ministers to Argentina, down to 1889, and those to our ministers to Brazil for the same period, might be joined in one volume, those to our successive representatives to Austria and Russia in another, while instructions to Mexico, or to Prussia and Germany, would fill a volume in each case, and those to our minister to Great Britain three volumes. It is believed that the date 1889 is in no case too recent.

For the preparation of the volume it is desirable that our Government should proceed as the French Government did, by entrusting the editing of each volume to a person specially expert in the history of our diplomatic relations with the country or countries to which that volume relates. For, while the annotation should be sparing, it should be such as to command universal confidence, and to represent the best historical scholarship which the country affords. The services of the American Historical Association, and of the undersigned committee, would naturally be at the disposal of the department in any way in which they might be desired, if the enterprise were resolved upon. It is understood that the department of historical research in the Carnegie Institution of Washington stands ready to provide gratuitously the "copy" for the first volume for Great Britain, suitably edited by a scholar of well-known competence in the field of our early diplomatic relations with that Government, if to furnish the department with such a specimen would be of aid to it

in securing the assent of Congress for printing and for the continuance of the series.

To this communication, Secretary Hughes, who in interviews had shown great good will toward the proposal, made a most gratifying response, adopting in substance the project which the committee proposed, and saying that he had instructed the department's editor of publications to prepare for publication the instructions of earlier Secretaries of State to our ministers abroad. This work is now going forward under the hands of the editor of publications, Dr. Gaillard Hunt, a member of this committee. The instructions to our ministers to Great Britain have naturally been undertaken first. Without appropriations at present for additional workers, the project can not be expected to go forward rapidly, but the members of the committee have great satisfaction in reporting the progress thus far made in the line of endeavor which was committed to them.

J. F. JAMESON, *Chairman.*

REPORT OF THE ADVISORY COMMITTEE ON AMERICAN HISTORY

As chairman of the advisory committee on American history (the other members being Messrs. Bernard Moses, Robert W. Neeser, and Bernard Fay), I beg to present the following information and observations for your consideration and for such action thereon as you see fit.

The American Library in Paris is an American corporation chartered under the laws of the State of Delaware for the purpose of maintaining a library in Paris and of carrying on other activities appropriate thereto. The corporation is composed of some 200 members, grouped in three classes, and is governed by a board of 15 trustees, 10 of whom are elected by the members, the remaining 5 being named by the American Library Association. The librarian is elected by the trustees on nomination by the American Library Association. There is a small advisory council of eminent French writers, educators, and statesmen.

The support of the library is derived from various sources, chief of which are the interest from the reserve and endowment fund of about 650,000 francs, the annual and other payments by members, and the annual subscriptions of 25 francs each from the card holders who are not members, the net income for the fiscal year of 1922 having been about 200,000 francs. The library has reasonable expectation of adding to its endowment fund and of securing further revenue until it is assured of a minimum income of 250,000 francs, estimated as essential to the maintenance of its principal services.

The collections of the library consist at present of about 40,000 volumes, the larger part of which composed the war library maintained in Paris by the American Library Association and presented by it to the American Library. This was a carefully selected collection of representative works in English, with a few in French, in the various fields of literature, the social sciences and the other humanities, and of the physical sciences. At the present time the library has about 1,500 volumes each in American history, travel, and biography, 2,000 volumes of European history and travel, 550 volumes of economics, and 675 volumes on politics and government.

The use of the library is varied and is not by any means confined to the American colony in Paris. As a circulating library it has 2,600 subscribers, of whom 1,450 are American, 1,100 British, 870 French, and 270 of other nationalities. There are also some 300 holders of free cards, these being chiefly French and American students in educational institutions. As a reference library its service is entirely free and its rooms are open until 10 o'clock in the evening, a fact the significance of which will not be lost on all who have worked in Paris.

A record of inquiries in the reference room indicates that 36 per cent of them are from American, 33 per cent from French, 18 per cent from British, and 12 per cent from other nationalities. A large number of inquiries are also received by mail from French sources, and more and more the library is coming to be regarded as the natural center of information respecting American matters and is resorted to as such by French writers, editors, publishers, and students.

The library performs services of a varied character, such as the supply of regular bulletins of literary news to the newspapers printed in English in Paris; the furnishing to French periodicals of regular news respecting American publications and the contents of American periodicals, select bibliographies, and books for review; the supply of small collections of books to libraries or educational institutions in other parts of Europe; the loan of traveling libraries (especially for use in conducting courses in American subjects in the provincial universities); the supply of information in response to inquiries; and the rendering of assistance to American libraries, educational institutions, publishers, etc., in securing foreign publications or information relating thereto.

In the fields of history and the allied subjects of economics and politics the library hopes to develop a sphere of special usefulness. A beginning has been made in American history by the appointment of the advisory committee, for which this representation is made, and this committee has mapped out the following tentative program:

1. The acquisition and maintenance of a reference library in American history, with a full complement of bibliographical and other auxiliary works, comparable to the collections of the best equipped seminars in American universities.
2. The gradual collection of the principal printed sources of American history.
3. The receipt of the more important American historical periodicals.
4. The acquisition of the best works by American writers on non-American history.
5. The rendering of practical aid to students of American history in the location of material useful for their investigations in the archives and libraries of Paris, and in making accessible for them, under such conditions as prevail in American libraries, the works of reference which they may need.
6. Bringing to the notice of European journals, reviews, and scholars the works of American students of history, and in general advancing the interests of American history and historians in Europe.

Such a program must of necessity be realized gradually, but the advisory committee feels that it is important at the present time to secure the counsel and support of the American Historical Association in an enterprise which may be of such consequence for American historical interests.

I ask, therefore, that the executive council take this communication under consideration with a view to such action in the matter as it may judge to be most appropriate. I venture to suggest that if the council should see fit to appoint a special committee to advise the library in the more definite formulation of its program and to aid it in ways other than financial in the execution of such a program not only would a very material service be rendered to an interesting cause but the purposes for which the American Historical Association was founded would be advanced. Such a committee would, it is to be hoped, be the nucleus of a larger committee which might be organized under the auspices of the American Council of Learned Societies for rendering similar service in the wider field of the so-called social studies.

For the advisory committee on American history.

WALDO G. LELAND.

AMERICAN LIBRARY IN PARIS

ADDITIONAL MEMORANDUM

The present librarian is W. Dawson Johnston, sometime instructor in history in Brown and elsewhere, former librarian of Columbia University, of the St. Paul Public Library, etc. He was elected a year ago and serves during the pleasure of the trustees.

I am convinced that the library is a going concern and is sure to become an important and permanent American institution in Europe. An active campaign for funds is being carried on. The attitude of the Carnegie endowment is such as to lead us to believe that it will take an active part in the support of the library during the next few years.

The present endowment and reserve fund is made up mainly as follows: Raised in Paris before the American Library Association turned over its books to the library, 200,000 francs; Seeger fund, 50,000 francs; gift from American Library Association, 350,000 francs.

The activities of the library are not limited to Paris. Traveling libraries will be organized, especially for educational use, and in general the library will be an agency for placing American books in various parts of Europe.

The importance of having in Europe a central collection of works on American history, economics, and politics is obvious. Such works are sadly lacking in the other Paris libraries or are not easily accessible. The use of such a collection would be to serve as a reference library for Europeans interested in America (and the number of such is rapidly increasing), as a working library for students doing research work in American history, and as an auxiliary collection for American students studying the various French phases or aspects of American history. (In this latter field the library should be as nearly complete as possible.)

This is what I should like to have the association do:

1. Become an annual member of the library, thus having a vote in its business meetings. The entrance fee is 100 francs and the annual fee is 100 francs.

2. Appoint a committee on cooperation with the American Library in Paris. This committee should be organized in two sections—one for Paris, one for America. The chairman of the Paris section should be chairman of the whole committee, and there should be a vice chairman as head of the American section. Thus the Paris chairman would correspond only with the American vice chairman.

The personnel of the committee should be ample, especially the first year, so that work may be divided among a number of persons. For the Paris section I suggest that the present advisory committee on American history (Leland, Fay, Moses, Neeser) be included, with the addition of Hazen, and perhaps Shotwell and Hyde. For the American section there should be chosen representatives of the various fields of American history and one representative of modern European history.

Here is what the committee will be asked to do the first year.

1. Offer suggestions for the more definite formulation of a program in American history for the library (see tentative program outlined in my representation to the council).

2. Complete a list of works which would compose an ideal reference library in American history. This collection should be fairly large, but I have little idea as to whether it would consist of 3,000 volumes or of more than twice as many. The list could be readily compiled by indicating the item numbers in Larned and in the annual volumes of Writings on American History. All the phases of American history treated in Writings (except genealogy) should be included.

3. Compile a list of the best works by American writers on non-American history, especially European, and English.

The continuing work of the committee will be—

1. Keep the above lists current.

2. Aid in supply of information respecting American history in response to inquiries. (The library already does this so far as possible.)

3. Aid in supply of book notices and other literary bulletins (historical) for publication in European press and reviews. (The library is already doing this.)

4. Aid to students engaged in research in American history in Paris. (In this respect the library is already in active cooperation, so far as its ability extends, with the University Union.)

The expenses of the committee should not be large. Those of the Paris section will be met over here. Those of the American section would be chiefly for postage, in correspondence. I should think that the income of the Andrew D. White fund might be used for this work the first year. I should think that an

appropriation of \$25 or \$50 would suffice, and if this is impossible I will see that the expenses, not exceeding the latter amount, are met without drawing on the treasury of the association.

If the American Historical Association takes the initiative in the above matter, I suggest that it instruct its delegates in the American Council of Learned Societies to report on its action to that body and to request that similar committees be organized by the other associations in the social studies. These various committees could be grouped for cooperative action under the auspices of the American Council of Learned Societies.

REPORT OF A COMMITTEE APPOINTED NOVEMBER 24, 1923, BY THE EXECUTIVE COUNCIL TO CONSIDER A PROPOSAL TRANSMITTED BY HON. WILLIAM PHILLIPS, ACTING SECRETARY OF STATE, ON BEHALF OF THE BRAZILIAN AMBASSADOR ASKING FOR COOPERATION IN PREPARING A HISTORY OF AMERICA

The Instituto Historico e Geographico of Brazil is preparing a general history of North and South America to consist of about 38 topical chapters. The Government of Brazil has expressed to our Government a desire that the United States should participate in the work. Our Secretary of State has referred the matter to the American Historical Association, and the council of the association has appointed the undersigned to consider and report upon it.

The proposal, so gratifying to the fraternal feeling long entertained by the people of this country toward Brazil and the other nations of North and South America, was received by the Government of the United States in a manner that revealed clearly the cordial interest aroused by it at Washington, and we desire to record the gratification felt by the American Historical Association on finding itself invited to share in the study of this important subject.

The project strikes us at once as highly impressive. The sight, not merely of nations, but of continents and races uniting to celebrate the struggles and triumphs of their peoples is one to excite enthusiasm, and appeals powerfully to the general desire of the United States to draw still closer the bonds of American amity and to join in pursuing still more ardently all the aims of national and international well-being. Enthusiasm, however, is not enough when the execution of such a design is under consideration, and it must now give way to judgment.

The already adopted plan of procedure (which will be referred to below as P. P.) is as follows:

1. Organized by the Instituto, a central executive committee (C. E. C.) is to sit at Rio de Janeiro, and it "shall organize a local executive committee (L. E. C.) in each country of America."

2. "The C. E. C., upon the suggestion of the L. E. C., shall designate in each country an editor for the material of each chapter referring to that country and he shall produce a 'monograph.' A full bibliography is to be added. Rules for securing "a certain uniformity in the general aspect of the monographs and of the work projected" will be given to the editors by the C. E. C. All the monographs of all the countries must be presented to the C. E. C. by January 12, 1925."

3. The C. E. C. will then appoint a "general editor" for each chapter, selecting one of the national editors. To him all the monographs relating to his chapter, with rules for doing his work, will be sent, and he will write the chapter "with reference to the separate monographs and based on the data furnished by the C. E. C. on works or documents there cited or on other works which have been definitely indicated." (Query: *By whom?*)

4. The chapters thus prepared shall be presented at the Second International Historical Congress, and each "shall be studied by a special commis-

sion composed of the respective national editors and of other competent persons," which shall "give an opinion upon the work of the general editor of the chapter and on the national monographs."

5. Later during the congress, the C. E. C. and the L. E. C's. shall meet as a general commission to revise and coordinate the monographs, the chapters, and the reports of the special commissions.

6. Final decisions as to the acceptance of chapters, the execution of work or the partial postponement of the same shall be made by the full congress on the basis of reports from the general and special commissions.

Our State Department, in referring this matter to the American Historical Association, invited an expression of our "views" upon it. In due response to this call your committee feels bound to remark:

1. The logical perfection of the P. P., its ideal completeness, its very elaborateness, excite misgivings. Can every country of North and South America offer an adequate number of qualified editors? If 20 countries are to cooperate on even 30 chapters, there will be 600 monographs in view. Does it seem likely, when the frailties of human nature and the uncertainties of health and circumstances are considered, that all these—or nearly all—will be ready in season? Is it sure that the number of historians apparently contemplated in P. P. 4 *supra* will be present, ready for hard, concentrated work, at the Historical Congress?

All those difficulties just suggested and those of languages and distances are heightened by the limitation of time. Even in the United States it might require a number of months to organize satisfactorily a well-balanced corps of some 30 or 40 specialists or even 25, and a faithful adherence on our part to the ideals of the plan might cause delay, and actually prove a hindrance.

In short, there seem to be in prospect serious failures of the program at this and that point, and perhaps in the end the work will have to be produced by a comparatively small number of historians—specialists on only a part of the subjects—aided by secretaries and others, who would not be specialists at all.

2. The P. P. aims at a certain uniformity in execution, and that is certainly desirable; but this principle, unless most wisely applied, might involve costly sacrifices. The best results in historical writing are achieved, we suspect, when a single man is intensely interested for the time being in a single field, and produces because he feels a vital urge to do so. The P. P. with its rules, and with its committees, commissions, and congress, writing history by discussion, not only recalls the system of making war by "town meeting," against which Gen. Richard Montgomery protested so sharply in 1775, but suggests the method of gaining uniformity by "leveling down." But we must not be too critical. Ideas and methods vary.

3. Inducements to undertake a monograph are not strikingly conspicuous. As the preceding paragraph intimates, the strongest personal motive is absent. The author would have to work under restrictions and his monograph would be only one of an indefinite number of documents to be used in compiling the chapter (P. P. 3). Hence he could not safely accept responsibility for the chapter or permit his name to be attached to it. Indeed, his monograph might virtually disappear.

Contributions from our country would be peculiarly exposed to that risk. The "Latin-Americans," richly endowed by nature with the gifts of eloquence, incline toward the Ciceronian view that history is a branch of oratory, while we of a colder temperament are disposed to link it up with natural science.

Their contributions to the work would greatly outnumber ours; the control would rest in their hands; our monographs might easily seem like refractory lumps in a fluid, glowing mass, and the principle of uniformity would logically skim them out.

4. Nor are pecuniary returns hinted at. Our historians are not mercenary. If they were, they would not be found in this occupation. And they do a large amount of work gratis. But time is almost their only capital, as a rule. Their bills have to be paid—in particular their bill for books, clerical assistance, and the like.

Our interest in the Brazilian undertaking, however, and good will toward our Brazilian colleagues forbid us to dismiss this matter in a purely negative way. Let us inquire, then, just how the American Historical Association can cooperate in the work.

The letter of the Brazilian ambassador states that the instituto desires this country to "designate persons or corporations charged with the duty of writing" our contributions to the history (i. e., about 38 monographs on "Discovery," "The Indians," "Explorations," and so on through the list of chapters).

We beg leave, therefore, to point out that the work of finding a large number of experts willing to do the monographs with the necessary promptness would be quite difficult and would probably require more time than professors, already overlaid, could give. A paid director and stenographer would have to be employed for a while, we think, and hence the first requisite would be funds for their modest salaries and the expenses. In the papers before us nothing is said on this aspect of the matter, and the American Historical Association, which fixes its dues at the lowest possible amount in order to bar out none who wish to be members, has no resources available for such a use. Further information must therefore be awaited, and it would also be needful to have the rules under which the monographs are to be written, for in ignorance of them men would hesitate to make engagements.

Meantime we suggest:

1. That the president of the American Historical Association appoint a preliminary committee of three persons to act in a general manner with the Secretary of State and the Brazilian ambassador as may be convenient for those officials in obtaining the desired information and in otherwise preparing the ground, and on receiving information satisfactory to the committee, to select a director, who shall choose, instruct, and supervise the editors of monographs, and correspond and cooperate with the C. E. C. as there may be occasion to do.

2. That the editor of the American Historical Review be invited to devote a suitable amount of space—say, a page or two—to this interesting matter in the number of April, 1924, giving perhaps the P. P. and the titles of the proposed chapters and suggesting that historical writers of this country, desirous of preparing a monograph, address the preliminary committee.

3. That, should no adequate representation of United States history result from these suggestions, the preliminary committee shall select about 100 volumes, covering the subjects of the proposed chapters, to be presented by the Government of the United States to the Instituto Historico and Geographico of Brazil. At this point the assistance of the Secretary of State would prove of the utmost value.

The particular reason for this third suggestion is that the history of the United States could hardly be disregarded in a general history of America, and it seems highly desirable that the best material should be within reach of the

instituto in case monographs from this country should be lacking. Such a gift would also indicate the cordial attitude of our Government and people toward Brazil, the instituto, and the noble design of giving the world a general history of America.

JUSTIN H. SMITH, *Chairman.*

JAMES A. ROBERTSON,

PERCY A. MARTIN,

Committee.

REPORT ON THE INTERNATIONAL CONGRESS OF HISTORICAL SCIENCES, HELD AT
BRUSSELS

(Reprinted from *The American Historical Review*, Vol. XXVIII, No. 4, July, 1923)

Ten momentous years have passed since the last international historical congress adjourned in London in April, 1913, after voting that the next gathering should be in Petrograd in 1918. Not the least hopeful among the few hopeful signs of these distressed times is the fact that, four years after the first phase of the great catastrophe and during the most acute crisis of its second phase, nearly a thousand historians and students of history from more than 20 countries should have desired to come together to take counsel with each other, to draw inspiration for their labors from mutual intercourse, and to take, if possible, the first step toward the ultimate reunion of the historical scholars of the entire world.

When it was announced, less than a year ago, that the Belgian scholars, acting upon the suggestion of the Royal Historical Society of London, which became in a sense the residuary legatee of the congress of 1913, were to undertake to organize the fifth^{*} international gathering of historians, there was some shaking of heads and not a little doubt as to the success or even the possibility of the undertaking. Obviously a congress to be held in Brussels could not be organized on the same basis of inclusion as those which had been held before the war, and it was feared that a congress organized on any other basis might serve to perpetuate the division among historians which had been made inevitable by the disaster of 1914. To these and other objections it was urged that, history being a subject matter as full of high explosive as was formerly theology, and the historian being of like passions with the rest of mankind (though doubtless he has a stronger sense of their futility), an ecumenical congress, even if it were held in a part of the world so detached from the current of affairs as Easter Island, might not be the best means of restoring harmony, and that the choice appeared to lie between a congress that should be as nearly "one hundred per cent" international as it might be possible to make it, or no congress at all. In such a dilemma good sense as well as an honest desire to prepare the way for works of reunion and reconciliation led most to prefer the positive to the negative choice, wherein they seem to have been amply justified by the event.

From every point of view the congress which was held at Brussels from April 8 to 15 can be pronounced a success. Seven hundred or more scholars from 23 countries participated in it, and the program included more than 350 communications well distributed among the various fields of history. The arrangements were excellent, the weather was as nearly perfect as could be desired, hospitality was abundant, and ample opportunity was afforded for excursions of an historical interest. More important, however, than these de-

^{*} The Brussels congress is the fifth if we accept the series as beginning with the Paris congress of 1900, the intervening gatherings being at Rome in 1903, Berlin in 1908, and London in 1913. For reports of the last two, see *Am. Hist. Rev.* for October, 1908 (XIV, 1-8), and July, 1918 (XVIII, 679-691), respectively.

tails, which will receive further attention, was the spirit, truly scientific and international, which dominated the proceedings of the congress and which found its first expression in the inaugural address of Prof. Henri Pirenne and its last in the vote at the closing session which clearly indicated the desire of those present to take the first step toward the reunion of the historical forces of the world.

The congress was held under the patronage of His Majesty the King of the Belgians, who indeed manifested a sincere interest in its success, attending the opening session and receiving a large number of the members of the congress at the palace. The honorary committee was headed by the Prime Minister and included the Ministers of Foreign Affairs and of the Sciences and Arts, as well as the presidents of the Royal Academy and of the Royal Historical Commission and the rectors of the universities of Brussels, Ghent, Liege, and Louvain. A large organizing committee was formed, of which the working body was an executive committee composed of Prof. Henri Pirenne, of the University of Ghent, president; the Rev. Father Hippolyte Delehay, president of the Society of Bollandists, and Prof. Frans Cumont, vice presidents; Prof. Guillaume Des Marex, keeper of the city archives of Brussels, general secretary; Dr. François L. Ganshof, secretary; and Prof. Charles Terlinden, of the University of Louvain, treasurer. Upon all the members of the executive committee, but especially upon the two secretaries and the treasurer, fell the burden of the preparatory labors, and the devotion and efficiency which they displayed earned for them the profound gratitude of all the members of the congress.

The congress was organized on as broad a basis as possible, considering the place of meeting and the circumstances of the times. Invitations to participate in its work were extended to the scholars of all countries which, having taken part in the war, are now members of the League of Nations, to all countries that were neutral during the war, and to the United States. Nineteen countries participated officially in the congress and four unofficially.⁴ The advance registration, according to the list of members printed for distribution at the opening of the congress, was slightly over 700. Between 200 and 300 additional members registered after the printing of the first list, so that the total registration was in the vicinity of 1,000. Of this number, however, a certain proportion was composed of ladies who did not take part in the proceedings, although the number of ladies who did take part was gratifyingly large, and there was also a certain number of members who had registered in advance but who did not attend the meetings. The effective membership, therefore, that is, the number of scholars attending and taking part in the scientific work of the congress, was probably about 700. The distribution of membership, so far as it is indicated by the preliminary list, is worthy of notice. The Belgians naturally came first with 315 members; the French were second with 178; and the British Empire, including Ireland, Canada, Australia, South Africa, and India, supplied 140 members; fourth in the list was the United States with 28,⁵ and thereafter came Italy with 25, the Netherlands with 24, Poland with

⁴The countries which participated officially were: Brazil, Egypt, the British Empire, the United States, Spain, France, Greece, Hungary, Italy, Japan, Norway, Netherlands, Poland, Kingdom of the Serbs, Croats, and Slovenes, Rumania, Russia, Switzerland, Czechoslovakia, and, of course, Belgium. The countries represented unofficially were Denmark, Sweden, Portugal, and Venezuela. The committee on intellectual cooperation of the League of Nations was also represented officially.

⁵The American scholars actually attending the congress were the following: Erik Achorn, F. M. Anderson, F. B. Artz, Paul van Dyke, S. B. Fay, C. R. Fish, Miss Ruth Fisher, C. D. Hazen, Miss B. L. Henry, Paul Knaplund, H. B. Learned, W. G. Leland, Miss Dorothy Mackay, Wallace Notestein, L. B. Packard, Miss F. H. Relf, M. Rostovtzeff, G. M. Royce, J. T. Shotwell, Waldemar Westergaard.

22, Spain with 17, and Switzerland with 16, the other countries having less than 10 each. In a few cases the actual attendance may have been slightly more than is indicated by these figures, while in other cases it was undoubtedly somewhat less.

It is interesting to study the relative participation of the different countries from another point of view, that of the number of communications offered. According to the program, which was printed in advance but which inevitably suffered many modifications during the course of the meetings, the French scholars stood first with 128 communications, the Belgians second with 84, the scholars from the British Empire third with 58, while the other countries came in order as follows: Poland, 17; the United States, 15 (of which 13 were actually read); Italy, 14; the Netherlands, 12; Spain, 10; Switzerland, 6; Greece, 6; and all other countries less than 5 each.

The headquarters of the congress was in the Palais des Académies, a large building, though none too large for the occasion, situated in beautiful grounds brilliant with the varicolored tulips and giroflée of an early spring, and overlooking the park and the royal palace. Here in the great hall were held the general sessions of the congress, and in the smaller rooms met most of the sections. Those of the latter which could not be accommodated in the Palais des Académies met in near-by buildings, the club of the Fondation Universitaire, the Royal Museum of Fine Arts, and the Hotel Ravenstein; only one section, that devoted to oriental history, was obliged to hold its meetings at any distance from the common center, and this met, very appropriately, amid the archaeological collections of the Royal Museums of the Cinquantenaire.

Many members of the congress availed themselves of the opportunity provided by the organizing committee to make excursions under the guidance of specialists to the historic towns and sites of Belgium. Perhaps the most interesting and moving of these pilgrimages was that to the Belg'an front of the Yser and to the town of Ypres, the "Verdun of the west," rapidly rising from its ruins; this excursion, conducted by Lieut. Col. A. E. M. Merzbach and Major Duvivier, of the historical section of the Belgian general staff, will long be remembered by the 50 or more who took part in it. Other all-day expeditions—Wednesday, April 11, being set apart for this purpose—were to Antwerp, guided by M. F. Donnet, of the Royal Society of Archaeology; to Bruges, under the auspices of M. C. Tulpinck and the Baron van Zuylén van Nyevelt; to Ghent, conducted by M. V. Fris, of the university of that city; to Liège, under the guidance of M. Brassinne, librarian of the University of Liège; and to Tournai, guided by M. Hocquet, archivist of the city. Saturday afternoon, April 14, was devoted to shorter excursions. The various objectives of these were Louvain, where the Rector Magnificus and the faculty of the university received the members of the Congress; Malines and Nivelles, where MM. Dierix and Goffin were the respective guides; the ruins of the ancient abbey of Villers, which were shown by Professor Des Marez; and Waterloo, where M. J. Wilmet, of the Royal Museum of the Army, acted as conductor.

The reputation of Brussels as the most hospitable of hosts was amply sustained. The club of the Fondation Universitaire was thrown open to the members of the congress and two receptions were held there; here also a committee of Belgian ladies held themselves in readiness to serve the ladies of the congress. Luncheons, dinners, receptions, or intimate soirées were offered by Monsieur and Madame Paul Hymans, by the Minister of the Sciences and Arts, by Monsieur and Madame Ganshof van der Meersch, by Madame Paul Errera, by members of the organizing committee, and by the Université Libre of Brussels. Burgomaster Max and the échevins of the city received the mem-

bers of the congress on Friday afternoon at the Hotel de Ville, where tea was served and an opportunity was afforded to wander at leisure about the magnificent Gothic rooms of that medieval structure. On Thursday afternoon the congress visited the collegial church of Saints Michel and Gudule, where, after a learned discourse by Canon Maere, of the University of Louvain, on the history of certain architectural features of the fabric, a beautiful concert of sixteenth-century religious music was rendered by the mixed choir "Pius X," under the direction of M. Eugène Vandeveldé, after which the members of the congress proceeded to the tomb of the unknown soldier, where fitting homage to the valor and sacrifice of the Belgians was paid in the form of a magnificent wreath. The most striking and memorable event of the sort now being described was the court reception on Tuesday afternoon, at which the foreign delegates were received by the King and Queen, attended by the Princes Leopold and Charles and the Princess Marie José. Later, while tea and other refreshments were served, the members of the royal family took occasion to circulate among their guests and to enter into conversation with many of them. It may not be out of place to record here that King Albert expressed to certain of the American members, in the warmest terms, his appreciation of the services which the United States and its people had rendered to his country. The social features of the program were brought to a close on Saturday evening by the general banquet at the Hotel Métropole, over which Prof. Bronislas Dembinski presided and where felicitous speeches in the lighter vein were made by Professor Pirenne and other members of the committee on organization.

The members of the congress came together for the transaction of business and the hearing of papers in five general assemblies. The first of these, on the morning of April 9, was for the selection of the international bureau, the nominations for which were made by the Belgian committee on organization and accepted by the congress. The bureau as thus constituted consisted of the Belgian executive committee already named, with the addition of representatives of various countries as follows: The United States, Prof. James T. Shotwell, of Columbia University; Great Britain, Prof. T. F. Tout, of the University of Manchester; France, M. Théophile Homolle, president of the Institute of France and director of the Bibliothèque Nationale; Russia, Sir Paul Vinogradoff, of Oxford University; Italy, Prof. Gaetano de Sanctis, of the University of Turin; Switzerland, Prof. Francis de Crue, of the University of Geneva; Poland, Prof. B. Dembinski, of the University of Warsaw. The formal session of opening was held on the afternoon of the same day and was attended by the King and Queen, accompanied by the Princes Leopold and Charles, as well as by the Ministers of Foreign Affairs, Finance, and the Sciences and Arts, and by the ambassadors of Italy and Spain. The assembly was presided over by M. Homolle; an address of welcome was delivered by M. Nolf, Minister of the Sciences and Arts, and the inaugural address of the congress was pronounced by Professor Pirenne. Inspired by the same lofty sentiments as those which animated the inaugural address of Lord Bryce at the London congress 10 years before, Professor Pirenne devoted himself to defining the task by which the historian of to-day is confronted. This task is of a special character and of great difficulty; the historian must strive ever to be objective, he has not the right to consider only his own party, his own religion, his own country; above all, he must endeavor to be critical and impartial. The catastrophe of the most recent years should serve the historian as a great seismic disturbance serves the geologist; it has laid before him problems heretofore unforeseen, it has presented facts which refute well-

established theories, and it has upset certain scientific prejudices, especially that of race. No longer should we resort to race as an explanation of historical phenomena until we have exhausted all other explanations; races have long been mingled, and it is with difficulty that we are able to distinguish them in modern nations; no longer can we consider the Latins, the Germans, and the Slavs from different points of view; the general development of the civilized nations follows a common law, and if we introduce the factor of race into our explanations of this law we attempt to solve the unknown by the unknown. The problem of national individuality must be studied comparatively, the history of a people must be studied from the point of view of the history of humanity, as a part of a far greater whole; the local point of view is entirely inadequate. The ancient historians had some notion of the synthesis which we now find to be essential, but the last century, which has been called the century of history, has been in fact more learned than scientific; and the national point of view in history must now give way to one that is objective and impartial.

At the second general session, held on the afternoon of April 10, four papers were read: M. Charles Bémont, editor of the *Revue Historique*, gave an account of the circumstances under which the Kings of England finally renounced the title of King of France. He pointed out that the question had been raised several times under Louis XIV and Louis XV, but that in 1797 one of the four preliminary conditions laid down by the plenipotentiaries of the French Republic in the negotiations of Lille was the renunciation of the title; these negotiations were broken off and were not resumed until the conferences of Luneville in 1800, after which the English, modifying the royal title on the incorporation of Ireland in the Kingdom, voluntarily abandoned the words "Rex Franciæ." Sir William Ramsay, of the University of Edinburgh, presented a learned account of the Anatolian influence on Hellenism as shown in the Anatolian words taken over into Greek, such as the names of social institutions and offices, words connected with metals, domesticated animals, agriculture, manufactures, the imaginative interpretation of nature, etc. Prof. Thaddée Zielinski, of the University of Warsaw, dealt with the prophecies of the Trojan sibyl respecting the end or the regeneration of the world and traced the history of the belief in them during the last two centuries before the Christian era, indicating the events after 84 B. C. which were interpreted as their fulfillment. Finally, Professor de Sanctis, dealing with the action of Philip V of Macedonia in dedicating to Apollo the tenth of the booty of his "combats on land," argued that the phrase fixed the date of the dedication in 201 B. C., and from this conclusion drew certain consequences respecting the chronology of the war of 201 as well as the date and significance of the decree of Delos in favor of King Nabis of Sparta.

The fourth general session was on the afternoon of April 13. Prof. Paul van Dyke read a brief and brilliant summary of the conclusions reached during the course of his work which has just culminated in the publication of his two volumes, *Catherine de Médicis*, respecting the character of that historic personage; Prof. M. Rostovtzeff, of the University of Wisconsin, interpreted the political and social crisis in the Roman Empire of the third century A. D. as being essentially a revolt of the peasants against the towns, and Senator Carlo Calisse, of Rome, presented to the congress a large volume of the Christian inscriptions of the city of Rome prior to the seventh century and gave some account of their value and significance.* The session ended with two papers of

* *Inscriptiones Christianae Urbis Romae Septimo Saeculo Antiquiores*, Vol. I, *Inscriptiones Incertae Originis* (Rome, 1922); commenced by G. B. de Rossi, completed and edited by Angelo Silvagni.

archaeological interest, both accompanied by lantern projections: Prof. Frans Cumont described the excavations at Salihiyeh on the Euphrates, the site of the Greek colony of Doura-Europos, abandoned in the third century A. D., and showed in detail some of the remarkable paintings in a temple to the gods of Palmyra, while M. Jean Capart, of the Royal Museums of the Cinquantenaire of Brussels, recently returned from the Valley of the Kings, whither he had accompanied the Queen of the Belgians in her excursion to the tomb of Tutenkhamûn, presented a large number of views of the surroundings and interior of the tomb and of the objects discovered within it.

The fifth and last general session, held on Sunday morning, April 15, for the transaction of such business as the bureau might lay before the congress and for the passing of resolutions, was in some respects the most important session of the week, and the action taken at it, which will be dealt with in a later part of this article, may have far-reaching results.

The Brussels congress, like its predecessors, was organized in sections, but whereas the London congress had 9 principal divisions, that at Brussels, obeying the tendency to differentiation, had 13, and as several of these were divided into two or more subsections, there were in reality 23 sections in simultaneous activity, each of which held from three to five sessions and heard from 9 to 28 papers.⁷

So elaborate a system of subdivision and so great a wealth of learning both had their disadvantages, for no device could be invented which would allow any member of the congress to hear all the papers in which he might be interested. He was, to be sure, greatly aided in making out his personal program by the fact that the organizing committee, by a veritable tour de force, had supplied him, even before his arrival in Brussels, with printed abstracts of most of the 344 papers which were scheduled to be read in the various sections, but even these sometimes increased the difficulty of choice. Another difficulty arose from the fact that the program was inevitably disarranged by the dropping out of participants or by other unavoidable changes, and, although notice of all modifications was promptly posted on the bulletin board many members, it is to be feared, failed to keep themselves informed.

It is of course impossible to attempt to give, within the limits of this narrative, even the most summary account of the 300 or more papers which were actually read in the 104 sectional sessions. It is gratifying, however, to be able to announce that the committee on organization has so successfully administered its resources that it will be possible for it shortly to publish a volume which will contain, along with the final list of members and the proceedings of the various sessions and the inaugural address of Professor Pirenne, the abstracts of all the papers read. To this volume, then, those

⁷The sections, with the number of papers scheduled for each, according to the preliminary program, were as follows: I, Oriental history, 17 papers; II, Greek and Roman history, 20 papers; III, Byzantine studies, 16; IV, History of the Middle Ages, 18; V, 1, Modern history, 14; V, 2, Contemporary history, 17; V, 3, History of the American continent, 10; V, 4, History of colonies and discoveries, 9; VI, 1, History of religions, 15; VI, 2a, Ecclesiastical history to the end of the twelfth century, 12; VI, 2b, Ecclesiastical history since the twelfth century, 13; VII, 1, History of ancient law, 10; VII, 2, History of medieval and modern law, 18; VIII, Economic history, 18; IX, 1, History of civilization: Ancient thought, 10; IX, 2, History of civilization: Medieval and modern thought, 18; IX, 3, History of civilization: History of medicine, 21; X, 1, History of art, 28; X, 2, Archaeology, 16; XI, 1, Historical method, 8; XI, 2, Auxiliary sciences, 11; XII, Documentation of the history of the world during the Great War, 16; XIII, Archives and publications of historical texts, 11.

readers of this article who desire to be more fully informed respecting the scientific work of the congress are referred.*

There are, however, a few observations of general nature respecting the work of the various sections which it may not be out of place to offer and which may aid to a better understanding of certain general characteristics of the congress. While, as was to be expected, many of the papers were of a highly specialized character, dealing with rather minute subjects, there was, nevertheless, a goodly number of communications, particularly in the sections on medieval history, on economic history, and on historical method, which were of broad scope and exceedingly suggestive. There were no marked tendencies, but there seemed to be a rather large number of papers of an archæological flavor, and the increasingly popular subject of prehistory was by no means neglected; it was also clear that the history of eastern Europe was a favorite subject, as was to be expected from the large number of Polish scholars attending the congress. In the section on contemporary history the French Revolution claimed the major share of attention, while of strictly "contemporary" history there was little except for the interesting symposium of Professors Webster and Temperley. The papers in the section on the documentation of the history of the world during the Great War were all technical in character and chiefly of interest to archivists and to military and economic historians. It should be noted that this section visited the very important collections of the Commission des Archives de la Guerre, where,

* In order to indicate the scope and variety of the papers the following list, selected from the program, is offered:

Oriental and ancient history.—Abbé Belpaire, Brussels: Les peuples du centre de l'Asie d'après les poètes chinois de l'époque des T'ang. L. de la Vallée-Poussin, Ghent: Les Upanishads et le Bouddhisme. T. Homolle, Paris: Remarques sur les révolutions de Delphes à propos du texte d'Aristote, *Politeia*, V. 3. M. Parvan, Bucharest: La pénétration hellénique et hellénistique dans la Vallée du Danube. F. Lot, Paris: Le caput fiscal du Bas-Empire son étendue et sa valeur imposable.

Byzantine studies.—N. Jorga, Bucharest: La Romania danubienne et les barbares au VI^e siècle.

Medieval history.—L. Halphen, Bordeaux: Les origines asiatiques des grandes invasions. J. Novak, Prague: L'idée de l'Empire romain et la pensée politique tchèque pendant l'évolution de l'État. H. Pirenne, Ghent: Un contraste historique mérovingiens et carolingiens. Marc Bloch, Strasbourg: Qu'est-ce qu'un fief? M. Handelsman, Warsaw: Féodalité et féodalisation dans l'Europe occidentale. T. F. Tout, Manchester: Some Conflicting Tendencies in English Administrative History during the Fourteenth Century. H. Prentout, Caen: Les états de Normandie.

Modern and contemporary history.—J. Holland Rose, Cambridge: The Struggle for the Mediterranean in the Eighteenth Century. B. Dembinski, Warsaw: Le rôle des Italiens dans la diplomatie à la fin du XVIII^e siècle. F. de Crue, Geneva: Necker, Mirabeau, et les genevois de la révolution. A. Aulard, Paris: L'état actuel des études sur la Révolution française. P. Sagnac, Paris: Les conceptions des historiens sur l'origine et l'esprit de la Révolution française. Ed. Driault, Paris: Les études napoléoniennes en France et hors de France. C. K. Webster, University of Wales: The Congress of Vienna, 1814-15, and the Paris Conference, 1919—a Comparison and a Contrast. H. W. V. Temperley, Cambridge: The Congress and Conference System and its Breakdown. P. Gronsky, Petrograd-Paris: La chute de la monarchie en Russie en 1917.

History of colonies and discoveries.—Ch. B. de la Roncière, Paris: L'énigme du premier voyage de circumnavigation médiéval. T. Simar, Brussels: Une conception unitaire de l'expansion européenne. H. E. Egerton: The Study of Colonial History in the British Empire.

Religious and ecclesiastical history.—S. Reinach, Paris: Survivances européennes du catharisme. V. Novotny, Prague: Les origines du mouvement hussite en Bohême. Miss Rose Graham, London: The Influence of the Papal Schism on the English Province of the Order of Cluny in the Fourteenth and Fifteenth Centuries.

Legal history.—P. Collinet, Paris: Les travaux des professeurs de l'école de droit de Beyrouth au V^e siècle. Sir Paul Vinogradoff, Oxford: Les maximes de l'ancien droit coutumier anglais. J. van Kan, Leyden: L'idée de codification à l'époque de Louis XV.

under the direction of Doctor Vannérus, the archives of the German occupation of Belgium have been brought together. The papers read before the section on archives and publications of historical texts, one session of which was devoted to a visit to the general archives of the Kingdom, were very miscellaneous in character. Probably the one of most interest to American readers was the report by Professor Little, of Manchester, on the proposed rules for editing historical documents, prepared for the Anglo-American historical committee. The present writer does not feel qualified to characterize the numerous papers read before the section on the history of medicine, most of which seemed to be by doctors for doctors, although a few, as that on the psychosis of Heraclius, had a very obvious value for the historian. It is to be hoped that the next congress will devote a section to the broader field of the history of science.

The sessions on American history have been reserved for special comment. It was frankly an experiment, entered upon almost at the last minute, to attempt to organize a section on a subject which, however important it may seem to the readers of this report, had never before received separate treatment in an international congress. It was decided that the section should be devoted to the history of the American Continents and that a special effort should be made to secure communications by European scholars. In this latter respect the experiment was so successful that of the nine papers read only two were by Americans.

G. Espinas, Paris: L'évolution des privilèges urbains dans les centres principaux de la Flandre française depuis les origines jusqu'à la révolution.

Economic history.—Sir William Ashley, Birmingham: The Historic Bread of the English People. J. H. Clapham, Cambridge: Irish Migration into Britain, 1775-1830. G. Salvioli, Naples: Les opérations de banque à Naples au XIV^e siècle. E. Lépez, Rennes: Les conséquences économiques et sociales de la guerre de cent ans. Ch. Rist, Paris: Illusion et réalité dans l'interprétation économique des guerres modernes. H. Pirenne, Ghent: Liberté et réglementation dans l'histoire économique. G. Des Marez, Brussels: L'origine des syndicats ouvriers en Belgique. H. de Sagher, Bruges: Les sources statistiques de l'histoire du prix des céréales et leur méthode d'édition.

History of civilization.—L. Parmentier, Liège: Euripide et la propagande pendant la Guerre de la Peloponèse. Mrs. Charles Singer, London: L'alchimie, son évolution jusqu'au commencement de la science de la chimie. H. Koht, Christiania: Le problème des origines de la renaissance. L. Febvre, Strasbourg: L'idée modern de domination universelle. A. I. Carlyle, Oxford: The Development of the Theory of the Authority of the Pope in Temporal Matters from the Ninth Century to the Thirteenth Century. A. Lefranc, Paris: Aperçu sur l'histoire des idées rationalistes en France au XVI^e siècle.

History of medicine.—Dr. Jeanselme, Paris: La psychose de l'Empereur Héraclius. Dr. Angélique Panayotatou, Alexandria: L'hygiène et la morale chez les anciens grecs. Dr. van Schevensteen, Antwerp: Les oculistes ambulants dans les Provinces belges pendant les XVII^e et XVIII^e siècles.

History of art and archaeology.—C. Hofstede de Groot, The Hague: Explications des sujets bibliques et historiques dans l'oeuvre de Rembrandt. N. Jorga, Bucharest: Les origines de l'art populaire roumain. E. Closson, Brussels: Instruments de musique disparus. H. Schetelig: L'industrie néolithique de la Norvège. P. Bosch Gimpera, Barcelona: La civilisation ibérique.

Historical method and auxiliary sciences.—H. Berr, Paris: La synthèse en histoire. Fr. Bujak, Lemberg: Le problème de la synthèse en histoire. O. de Halecki, Warsaw: L'histoire de l'Europe Orientale, sa division en époques, son milieu géographique, et ses problèmes fondamentaux. M. Lhéritier, Paris: L'histoire et l'urbanisme. H. Jenkinson, London: The Present State of Palaeographical Studies in England. V. Tournour, Brussels: Les origines de la médaille à la renaissance.

Documentation of the history of the world during the Great War.—Camille Bloch, Paris: La bibliothèque et musée de la guerre. Colonel Maltese, Rome: Les archives militaires de la guerre en Italie. H. Nélis, Brussels: Les collections d'archives de guerre en Allemagne et en Hongrie. J. Vannérus, Brussels: Les archives de la guerre en Belgique. J. Holub, Budapest: Les archives de la guerre en Hongrie.

Archives and publications of historical texts.—J. Paczkowski, Warsaw: La remise des archives en connexion avec des changements de frontières entre états. A. G. Little, Manchester: Rules for the Editing of Historical Documents. J. Cuvelier: Des nécessités présentes dans le domaine de la conservation des archives.

With respect to attendance, the experiment was less successful, M. Bernard Fay, of Paris, whose paper at the meetings of the American Historical Association in St. Louis is so favorably remembered, being obliged to read one of the most original and brilliant communications of the congress, *l'Opinion américaine à la fin du XVIII^e siècle et ses sources d'informations en Europe*, before a pitifully small audience. Several of the other readers were more favored, however, and the very suggestive paper by Prof. Carl Russell Fish on *The Study of United States History* and Dr. H. Barrett Learned's masterly analysis of the debates in the Senate on the treaty of Versailles, *The Temper of the United States Senate, 1918-1920*, were heard by a considerable number of scholars, who showed their interest in the subjects presented by taking part in an animated discussion. The other papers read before the section on American history were *Les fouilles, du cimetière des anciens colons norvégiens au Groenland*, by Prof. V. Schmidt, of Copenhagen; *Les origines orientales du nom de Californie*, by Prof. A. Carnoy, of Louvain; *Quelques notes sur Christophe Colomb*, by Prof. F. Van Ortroy, of Ghent; *The government of Ovando in Española, 1501-1508*, by Prof. Cecil Jane, of the University of Wales; *Le traité anglo-américain de Gand, 1814*, by Prof. Charles Terlinden, of Louvain; and *The Monroe Doctrine, 1823-1923*, by G. W. T. Omond, of London. It is probable that the experiment will be repeated at the next congress and that sessions on American history will become an established feature of the programs. The most useful indication to be drawn from the results at Brussels is that Europeans are much interested in those contemporary phases of American history which connect it closely with the history of Europe.

A word should also be said respecting the contribution of American scholars to the program of the congress as a whole. It was the first time that that contribution has assumed any considerable proportions or that any attempt has been made to organize it. Without undue complacency, it may be remarked that the American papers compared well with those of other scholars and certainly did not fall below the rather high average of the congress, and it is gratifying to note that they were well distributed among the different fields of history. In addition to the four communications of Professors van Dyke, Rostovtzeff, and Fish, and of Doctor Learned, which have already been noted, the remaining nine papers read were as follows: In the section on Oriental history, *La Russie méridionale et la Chine, contribution à l'histoire de l'art de l'époque des migrations*, by Prof. Michael Rostovtzeff; in the section on medieval history, *Scandinavian Influence upon the Baltic Provinces*, by Waldemar Westergaard; in the section on modern history, two papers dealing with English parliamentary history of the sixteenth century—*The Committee of the Whole House*, by Wallace Notestein, and *The Later Parliamentary Career of Sir Edward Coke*, by Miss Frances H. Relf; in the section on contemporary history, *The Diplomacy of Disraeli, 1876-1878*, by Laurence B. Packard; in the section on colonial history, *Gladstone's Views on English Colonial Policy*, by Paul Knaplund, and (wrongly assigned to this section) *The Cyprus Convention and Anglo-French Relations, 1878-1881*, by Frank M. Anderson; and, finally, in the section on the documentation of war history, *The Making of a War History*, by James T. Shotwell, and *Les archives de la guerre aux États-Unis*, by Waldo G. Leland.

It was characteristic of this congress, and in this it is to be distinguished from its predecessors, at least from the two which the writer has attended, that it was animated by a pronounced sentiment that a new epoch of international cooperation among historians should be inaugurated. This sentiment found expression in various projects of cooperative activity which were dis-

cussed in the different sections and laid before the congress at its final session, in the numerous resolutions or *vœux* which formulated desires and opinions respecting various aspects of historical work or which were designed to shape the architecture of the next congress, and especially in the action of the congress providing for the organization of a permanent international committee of historical sciences.

When the congress assembled for its final session, under the presidency of Professor Shotwell, on Sunday morning, April 15, there were presented to it the resolutions or *vœux* of the different sections. It was evident that much useful work, clarified by fruitful discussion, had been accomplished in the various subdivisions of the general body. The section of oriental history reported its approval of the proposal put forth by M. L. Speleers, of the Cinquantenaire Museums of Brussels, for the publication of a *Corpus Gemmarum Asiae Anterioris Antiquarum*; the section on Byzantine studies proposed the creation of an international review of Byzantine studies, to be edited in Brussels, and named as a provisional committee to study the means of executing the plan, MM. A. Andreades, of Athens; J. Bidez, of Ghent; P. Collinet, of Paris; Ch. Diehl, of Paris; Estatopoulos, P. de Francisci, of Padua; A. Grabar, of Strasbourg; P. Graindor, of Ghent; II. Grégoire, of Brussels; N. Jorga, of Bucarest; H. Pernot, of Paris; and M. Rostovtzeff, of Madison; the Rev. Fathers Delehaye and Peeters, of the Society of the Bollandists; and Sir William Ramsay, of Edinburgh. The section on economic history, adopting the proposal laid before it by Professor Febvre, of Strasbourg, recommended the founding of an international review of economic history and named as a committee of organization Sir William Ashley, of Birmingham; H. Pirenne, of Ghent; N. W. Posthumus, of Amsterdam; and L. Febvre, of Strasbourg. The sections of legal history expressed the opinion that in legal instruction an important place should be given to the study of the sources and history of institutions and of law, while the section on historical method recommended that in the next congress there should be created a section on the history of eastern Europe. From this latter section came also the recommendation that the next congress should give a more important place to the consideration of questions of historical method, theory, and synthesis, and that the permanent international committee, if one should be organized, should devote particular attention to such questions and should do all in its power to facilitate their study by the historians of the different countries. A third view from this same section was to the effect that it was desirable for the committee on intellectual cooperation of the League of Nations, in the course of its proposed study of a new manual of general history, to bear in mind the increasing importance of historical synthesis and theory and the necessity of applying their methods to the exact and objective examination of isolated and individual facts. From the section devoted to the history of medieval and modern thought came the expression of the hope that, inasmuch as works which are not presented in one or another of the great world languages are apt to be but little known in the learned world, the editors of the principal scientific journals might endeavor to secure reviews of such works and articles from their foreign collaborators. This same section also resolved that it was desirable to prepare a catalogue of the opening words (*Incipit*) of the Latin manuscripts of the Middle Ages, a work which might be confided to the University of Louvain. The section on the documentation of war history offered various recommendations—that there should be edited a critical bibliography of war publications; that there should be instituted a practical cooperation as to exchange of documents and bibliographical information between the various libraries and centers for the study of war

history; and that, if possible, some agreement should be entered upon by the different Governments respecting a uniform method of classifying the war archives of the various Provinces, departments, towns, etc. The section also expressed the hope that the Belgian Commission on War Archives might be able to develop its activities still more largely for the greater benefit of international works on the history of the war. Finally, the section on archives gave voice to the opinion that contemporary archives should be centralized within the various administrations under the direction of professional archivists, without, however, affecting the practice as to periodical deposits in national or provincial archive depots, and recommended that when transfers of archives take place between states as a result of modifications of frontiers consideration should be given not only to administrative necessities but to the intellectual, religious, and artistic interests of the country concerned.

Three other proposals came directly before the congress without passing through one or another of the sections. One of these, which had been referred to the congress by the committee on intellectual cooperation of the League of Nations, was a project by M. Horvath, of Budapest, for a bibliography of general history; the second was the proposal by Dr. J. Franklin Jameson for the international publication of an annual bibliography of current historical works, a continuation in somewhat modified form of the now abandoned *Jahresberichte der Geschichtswissenschaft*; the third was an elaborate project drawn up by Dr. O. de Halecki, secretary of the committee on intellectual cooperation, for the organization of an international union of historical sciences, based upon a study of similar bodies in the domain of the exact and natural sciences.

In order that all these proposals, recommendations, and *vœux* might not fall to the ground with the adjournment of the congress, and in order also that the troublesome question of the next meeting place (the invitations before the congress being from Christiania, Warsaw, and Athens) might receive further consideration and be decided at a time when it would be more possible than at present to foresee the local economic and political conditions of 1928, the international bureau of the congress laid before the final assembly the following proposal:

Whereas there have been presented to the Fifth International Congress of Historical Sciences several projects for the creation of a permanent international organization of historical sciences and for the carrying out of international cooperative historical enterprises;

The congress decides that there shall be formed an international committee of historical sciences.

The international bureau⁹ of the Fifth Congress shall remain provisionally in office in order to organize this committee, in consultation with the historical societies of the different countries, and with the object of making the committee as representative as possible of all countries.

The International Bureau of the Fifth Congress, and succeeding it the committee as soon as it shall be organized, are charged with determining, before April 15, 1926, the place of meeting of the next congress.

The International Bureau of the Fifth Congress, and succeeding it the committee as soon as it shall be organized, are instructed to study the proposals which may be referred to it by the Fifth International Congress, or which it may consent to study upon reference from competent bodies.

⁹ I. e., the executive committee of the organizing committee, MM. Pirenne, Bidez, Delehay, Des Marez, Ganshof, and Terlinden, together with the representatives of the different countries named as presidents of the congress at the first session: United States, J. T. Shotwell; Great Britain, T. F. Tout; France, T. Homolle; Italy, G. de Sanctis; Russia, Sir Paul Vinogradoff; Switzerland, F. de Crue; Poland, B. Dembinski. This membership, however, is representative, not personal, and is subject to modification by the countries represented.

Each country represented in the bureau or in the committee shall have but one vote.

The adoption of this proposal by a unanimous vote marked a fitting climax to the work of the congress. It only remained, before adjourning, to refer to the new body the recommendations and proposals which have already been described, and to pass the customary resolutions, including one of sympathy to Lady Carnarvon, the death of whose distinguished husband while conducting one of the most important archaeological explorations of recent times, is a grievous loss to the historical world.

After a brief address by Professor Jorga the congress adjourned, and the members separated, feeling that the foundations had been laid for many fruitful activities and conscious of having, loyally and in the spirit of the best traditions of their science, taken the first step toward a larger union.

WALDO G. LELAND.

REPORT OF THE COMMITTEE ON NOMINATIONS

The committee on nominations begs leave to present the following nominations:

For president: Woodrow Wilson.

First vice president: Charles M. Andrews.

Second vice president: Dana C. Munro.

Secretary: John Spencer Bassett.

Treasurer: Charles Moore.

For hold-over members of the executive council: Carlton J. H. Hayes, Frederic L. Paxson, Arthur L. Cross, Sidney B. Fay.

For new members of the executive council: A. M. Schlesinger, C. H. McIlwain.

For committee on nominations: Wallace Notestein, Frances G. Davenport, E. R. Turner, A. C. Cole, C. D. Hazen.

The retiring committee feels impelled to call to the attention of the association the futility of the present ballot system, and also to the burden which it imposes upon the committee on nominations. Under the laws of the association the committee is not bound by the result of the balloting, but so long as the votes are sent in they must be tabulated. If they served to express at all the sentiment of the association, no one would be disposed to doubt the value of the system, but they fail utterly to do so. In the present year a total of 255 members voted in time for their ballots to be counted. In addition, somewhat more than a dozen more voted too late, sent in blank ballots, or neglected to sign their names. It is obvious that so small a number of members can not be regarded as expressing the will of the association. It is further to be noticed that there is nothing conclusive about the vote cast by them. With the exception of the vote for the hold-over members of the executive council the largest number of votes received were cast for members of the committee on nominations who were, under the practice of the association, ineligible for reelection. Three votes were cast for three persons for president, and one for first vice president. Fifty-five persons received a total of 202 votes for second vice president, 18 of these receiving 1 vote each. Twenty was the highest number received by any one person. A total of 379 votes were distributed among 16 persons for new members of the council. The largest number received was 16, 98 receiving 1 vote each. A total of 557 votes was distributed among 227 persons for the committee on nominations. Twelve was the highest vote received, by others than members of the present committee, 137 persons receiving 1 vote each.

The committee begs leave to suggest the abolition of the ballot. It recommends leaving the matter in the hands of the committee as at present or preferably that the committee be instructed to report two nominations for each

office from which, with the nominations from the floor, the association can make its choice at the annual meeting. It would, of course, be helpful to future committees on nominations for members of the association to offer suggestions as to their choice. But whatever may be the final decision of the association, some action should be taken to relieve the chairman of the useless burden imposed by the present system.

J. G. DE ROULHAC HAMILTON, *Chairman.*

WILLIAM E. LINGELBACH.

NELLIE NELSON.

WILLIAM L. WESTERMANN.

EPHRAIM D. ADAMS.

**MINUTES OF THE MEETING OF THE EXECUTIVE COUNCIL HELD
AT THE FACULTY CLUB, COLUMBIA UNIVERSITY, NEW YORK,
N. Y., NOVEMBER 24, 1923**

The meeting was called to order by the president at 9.30 a. m. The following members were present:

Edward P. Cheyney, president; Charles M. Andrews, second vice-president; John S. Bassett, secretary; Charles Moore, treasurer; G. B. Adams, Arthur L. Cross, Sidney B. Fay, Carl Russell Fish, Carlton J. H. Hayes, J. Franklin Jameson, Frederic L. Paxson, St. George L. Sioussat, and Mary W. Williams. Mr. H. B. Learned, chairman of the committee on publications, and Mr. W. E. Lingelbach, chairman of the committee on history teaching in the schools, were also present.

Discussion of Richmond meeting, 1924.—It was the general opinion of the council that there should be one session in Washington on Saturday, December 27, and the other sessions in Richmond on Monday and Tuesday, December 29 and 30.

It was voted that the matter of the meeting of 1925 be left to the secretary in conference with Mr. Arthur L. Cross and others interested, and that they bring the matter before the council again.

The secretary reported various invitations for representation at inaugurations, etc.

It was voted that the American Historical Association is interested in the proposition of the Historical and Geographical Institute of Brazil, namely, that this country contribute to the General History of America being prepared by that institute, and will be pleased to cooperate in anyway that seems advisable; and that the following committee be appointed to take the matter into consideration: Justin H. Smith, chairman; James A. Robertson, Percy A. Martin.

With reference to the report of the assistant secretary concerning the subscription of the University Library of Lille, France, it was voted that the usual custom be followed of dropping members who have not paid their dues.

It was voted that no membership lists of the association be furnished from the office of the association, upon request, other than the printed directory of members.

Mr. Lingelbach, chairman of the committee on history teaching in the schools, and as a representative in the National Council of Teachers of Social Studies, reported progress in person.

On a letter from Prof. Herbert D. Foster suggesting representation of the association in the approaching sessions of the American Association for the Advancement of Science, it was voted that the secretary inform Mr. Foster that at present the council has not sufficient information for entering into such rela-

tions; but if Mr. Foster can give further evidence of the relation of that association to other similar associations, the American Historical Association will be glad to give his suggestion further consideration.

It was voted that the suggestion made by Mr. W. G. Leland, that measures should be taken for noting manuscripts coming from Europe to the United States, be referred to the historical manuscripts commission and that the commission be empowered to act as far as practicable.

It was voted that the committee on nominations be instructed in making succeeding nominations for membership in that committee to specify one person as chairman.

It was voted that an Anglo-American conference of professors of history be made a feature of the meeting of 1924 with arrangements suitable to the recent appropriation made by the executive committee of the Carnegie Endowment for International Peace. That a committee of three be appointed by the president. The following committee was appointed: J. Franklin Jameson, chairman; H. C. Bell, J. T. Shotwell.

At 1 p. m. the council adjourned to meet at 2 p. m.

AFTERNOON SESSION

It was voted that the treasurer be authorized to take the necessary action to exchange the registered bonds owned by the association for coupon bonds.

It was voted that the George Louis Beer prize committee be informed that the council sees no objection to awarding a prize as of this year and one as of last year. The council appointed Mr. J. S. Schapiro, of the College of the City of New York, to serve on the committee for 1923 in place of Mr. Mason W. Tyler, who died in the current year.

It was voted that the first council meeting at Columbus be held on Thursday morning, December 27, at 9.30 o'clock.

In view of the reestablishment of the meeting of the council at Thanksgiving, it was voted that the committee on agenda be discontinued.

The committee appointed to prepare resolutions in regard to the efforts of certain persons and organizations to influence the teaching of history presented its report, which was adopted and the committee discharged:

Resolved, That the council of the American Historical Association, having in mind the importance to historical scholarship of the publication of the Journals of the Continental Congress, and the fact that the publication of this work has been for some time suspended, respectfully expresses the hope that the Librarian of Congress may find it possible to carry to completion, at an early date, the publication of the Journals.

The report of the committee on program was presented.

The council voted to recommend to the association to repeal the action taken three years ago in establishing a board of editors for a series of studies in European history.

The report of the historical manuscripts commission was presented.

The report of the committee on the Herbert Baxter Adams prize was presented.

It was voted that the chairman of the committee on publications be authorized to cooperate with the proper authority and determine the right method by which, under the Government appropriation, \$7,000 may be allocated to this association.

It was voted that the sum of \$700 be appropriated to the committee on publications for the year 1924.

It was voted to form a committee to prepare a statement of the needs of the association for an endowment and to report at the Columbus meeting. The fol-

lowing committee was appointed: C. H. Haskins, chairman; C. W. Bowen, and F. J. Turner.

Report of progress was presented by the committee on bibliography. It was voted that an appropriation of \$500 be authorized for this committee. The council voted to approve the payment by the treasurer of \$261.81 for the expenses of this committee in excess of the appropriation authorized for the current year.

The committee on the bibliography of modern British history presented its report, and it was voted that the form of contract as described by the chairman of the committee in his letter of September 28, 1923, be approved by the council.

It was voted that the council authorize the treasurer of the association to sign the said contract in case it should be inexpedient for the president to do so.

The secretary read a letter from the editor of the *Historical Outlook*, and it was voted that it was the opinion of the council that a choice between the *American Historical Review* and the *Historical Outlook* should not be offered its members.

The committee on the Brussels Historical Congress made its report, which was accepted, and it was voted that the committee be discharged.

The report of Mr. W. G. Leland, representing the association with the American Library at Paris, was received. The request therein was referred to the committee on bibliography, and it was voted that the committee on bibliography be increased by two members.

The meeting adjourned at 5 p. m.

MINUTES OF THE MEETING OF THE EXECUTIVE COUNCIL HELD AT THE HOTEL DESHLER, COLUMBUS, OHIO, DECEMBER 27, 1923

The council met at 9.30 a. m. Present: President Edward P. Cheyney, presiding; John S. Bassett, secretary; Charles Moore, treasurer; Arthur L. Cross, Carlton J. H. Hayes, A. C. McLaughlin, Frederic L. Paxson, St. George L. Sioussat, and Mary W. Williams.

The reading of the minutes of the meeting held at New York was waived.

The report of the treasurer was submitted and accepted.

The secretary presented the report of the committee appointed at the New York meeting to consider the suggestion from the Brazilian ambassador regarding a proposed history of America, Mr. Justin H. Smith, chairman. It was moved that the report be accepted and that Mr. Smith and his committee be thanked for the care with which they have gone into the matter. It was also voted that a copy of the report be transmitted to the Secretary of State and another copy to Mr. L. S. Rowe, Director of the Pan American Union.

It was also voted that the same committee of three, Justin H. Smith, chairman; James A. Robertson, and Percy A. Martin, be continued with instructions to carry out paragraph 1 of the committee's recommendations, which paragraph is as follows:

That the president of the American Historical Association appoint a preliminary committee of three persons to act in a general manner with the Secretary of State and the Brazilian ambassador, as may be convenient for those officials in obtaining the desired information and in otherwise preparing the ground, and, on receiving information satisfactory to the committee, to select a director who shall choose, instruct, and supervise the editors of monographs and correspondence and cooperate with the central executive committee as there may be occasion to do so.

It was voted that paragraph 2 of the committee's recommendations with reference to the American Historical Review be referred to the editors of the Review without instructions.

President Cheyney called attention to the action of the council in its New York meeting in regard to the endowment fund and called for the report of a committee appointed at that time to prepare a statement of the needs of the association with respect to an endowment. A report was presented with the approval of the committee (C. H. Haskins, chairman; Frederick J. Turner, and St. George L. Sioussat¹). Mr. Moore also presented a statement of similar nature. Both statements were referred to the committee on endowment to be hereafter appointed with instructions to combine and use in accordance with their judgment. The committee to prepare the letter was discharged. It was voted that a committee be appointed by the president to report, at the next meeting of the council, the members of a committee on endowment. It was voted that the committee on endowment be authorized to expend not more than \$1,000 for the expenses incurred in printing, mailing, and attending meetings, and in otherwise prosecuting the work of the committee. The council voted to request President Cheyney to present the need of an endowment at the annual business meeting on December 28.

It was voted to modify an order passed at the recent New York meeting with respect to the distribution of membership lists so as to permit giving such lists to railroads in order to distribute information to the members intending to go to the annual meetings.

Mr. J. F. Jameson presented information with regard to the Anglo-American conference of history which is expected to meet at Washington, D. C., and Richmond, Va., in connection with the American Historical Association in 1924. The secretary was requested to mention the matter in his annual report to the business meeting.

Mr. W. E. Lingelbach, representing the association in the National Council of Social Studies, reported progress and explained the position of the representatives on the subject now before them. He was permitted, upon request, to make a more complete report on December 28 after the session of the association on the afternoon of December 27, when the subject of history teaching in the schools was up for discussion.

The secretary presented a request from the International Committee of Historical Science appointed at the Brussels Congress asking that the association appoint a representative on that committee. It was voted to ask Mr. J. T. Shotwell and Mr. W. G. Leland to act as our representatives on the committee, each acting alone when it is most convenient. It was also voted that \$100 be appropriated for the expenses of these representatives in connection with their service on the international committee.

The council adjourned to meet at 9.30 a. m., Friday, December 28.

MINUTES OF THE MEETING OF THE EXECUTIVE COUNCIL HELD AT THE HOTEL DESHLER, COLUMBUS, OHIO, DECEMBER 28, 1923

The council met at 9.30 a. m. Present: President, E. P. Cheyney, presiding; Messrs. Bassett, Cross, Hayes, Jameson, Moore, Paxson, Sioussat, and Miss Williams.

¹ Appointed in place of Mr. C. W. Bowen, who was unable to serve.

Mr. Jameson submitted a verbal report from the representatives in the Council of Learned Societies and in the Social Science Research Council. He asked to be relieved from service as representative to the latter organization. It was voted to accept his resignation, and Mr. Edward P. Cheyney was elected to fill the vacancy.

Mr. Jameson made a supplementary report from the board of editors of the American Historical Review, referring to the arrangements with the publishers. It was voted to authorize the board of editors of the Review to enter into arrangements with the publishers by which the price paid shall be fixed at 62½ cents a number instead of the present price of 70 cents.

The secretary presented a supplementary statement of the committee on bibliography, Mr. George M. Dutcher, chairman, relating to the work of the subcommittee on the bibliography of American travel.

It was voted that the secretary be authorized to use his judgment in preparing a collection of the publications of this association as a gift to the Tokyo Library. He was also asked to present to the annual business meeting the appeal of the Japanese consul general at New York for books for the Tokyo University Library.

Mr. Charles Moore, chairman of the committee appointed to report on members of the endowment committee, made his report and the endowment committee was constituted as follows: Charles Moore, chairman; the president, vice presidents, and secretary; H. B. Learned, J. F. Jameson, Worthington C. Ford, and C. H. Haskins.

It was voted that the committee on the university center in Washington be discharged.

Mr. William E. Lingelbach appeared and submitted the report of the committee on history teaching in the schools together with the report of the representatives in the National Council on Social Studies. It was voted that there shall be a committee of seven on history teaching, a subcommittee of five on the training of history teachers, and a subcommittee of five on the entrance requirements and freshman course in history. It was voted that the chairman of the committee on history teaching in the schools be authorized to add to the members of that committee. It was voted that the above subcommittees shall be appointed by the acting president and the secretary. The council voted to approve the report of the committee on history teaching in the schools with hearty thanks for service rendered by the said committee and with assurances of support in the continuation of its labors.

The secretary presented the report of the committee on appointments as follows:

STANDING COMMITTEES

(The names of new members are italicized)

Committee on program for the thirty-ninth annual meeting.—*St. George L. Sioussat*, chairman (term expires in 1924); *Elbert J. Benton* (reappointed for the year 1924); *Eugene H. Byrne* (term expires in 1926). (The other members of the committee are: *Eloise Ellery*, appointed in 1922 for the term expiring in 1924; *Nathaniel W. Stephenson*, appointed in 1922 for the term expiring in 1925; and, *ex officio*, *Nils Andreas Olsen*, secretary of the Agricultural History Society, and *Joseph Schafer*, secretary of the Conference of Historical Societies.)

Committee on local arrangements for the thirty-ninth annual meeting.—*Morgan P. Robinson*, secretary.

Historical manuscripts commission.—Justin H. Smith, chairman; James Truslow Adams, Eugene C. Barker, Logan Esarey, Gaillard Hunt.

Subcommittee on manuscripts from Europe.—Randolph G. Adams, Lawrence C. Wroth.

Committee on the Justin Winsor prize.—Isaac J. Cox, chairman; C. S. Boucher, Thomas F. Moran, Bernard C. Steiner, C. Mildred Thompson.

Committee on the Herbert Baister Adams prize.—Conyers Read, chairman; Charles H. McIlwain, Nellie Neilson, Louis J. Pactow, Bernadotte E. Schmitt.

Committee on publications (all ex officio except the chairman).—H. Barrett Learned, chairman; Allen R. Boyd, secretary; John S. Bassett, Elbert J. Benton, J. Franklin Jameson, Justin H. Smith, O. C. Stine.

Committee on membership.—Ralph H. Gabriel, chairman; Witt Bowden, Austin P. Evans, Sheldon J. Howe, Frederick Merk, Wallace Notestein, Franklin C. Palm, J. Fred Rippy, James L. Sellers, Preston W. Slosson.

Conference of historical societies.—Joseph Schafer, secretary.

Committee on national archives.—J. Franklin Jameson, chairman; Gaillard Hunt, Charles Moore, Eben Putnam, Oliver L. Spaulding, jr.

Committee on bibliography.—George M. Dutcher, chairman; Henry R. Shipman, Sidney B. Fay, Augustus H. Shearer, William H. Allison.

Subcommittee on the bibliography of American travel.—Solon J. Buck, chairman.

Subcommittee on bibliography for the American Library in Paris.—To be appointed by the committee on bibliography.

Public archives commission.—John W. Oliver, chairman; Solon J. Buck, John H. Edmonds, Robert Burton House, Waldo G. Leland, Victor H. Paltsits.

Committee on obtaining transcripts from foreign archives.—Charles M. Andrews, chairman; Gaillard Hunt, Waldo G. Leland.

Committee on military history.—Eben Swift, chairman; Oliver L. Spaulding jr., vice chairman; Allen R. Boyd, Thomas R. Hay, Eben Putnam, Jennings C. Wise.

Committee on hereditary patriotic societies.—Dixon R. Fox, chairman; George S. Godard, Natalie S. Lincoln, Mrs. Annie L. Sioussat, R. C. Ballard Thruston.

Board of editors of the Historical Outlook.—Edgar Dawson, Sarah A. Dynes, Daniel C. Knowlton, Laurence M. Larson, William L. Westermann.

Committee on historical research in colleges.—William K. Boyd, chairman; E. Merton Coulter, Benjamin B. Kendrick, Asa E. Martin, William W. Sweet.

Committee on the George Louis Beer prize.—Bernadotte E. Schmitt, chairman; George H. Blakeslee, Robert H. Lord, Jesse S. Reeves, Robert Livingston Schuyler.

Committee on history teaching in the schools.—William E. Lingelbach, chairman; Henry E. Bourne, J. Montgomery Gambrill, Daniel C. Knowlton, Arthur M. Schlesinger, Rolla M. Tryon, Eugene M. Violette, George F. Zook. (The committee to be enlarged, and subcommittees on the training of history teachers and on the curriculum in schools and its freshman class to be appointed.)

Representatives in joint commission on social studies in the schools.—William E. Lingelbach, Arthur M. Schlesinger.

Committee on endowment.—Charles Moore, chairman; Charles M. Andrews, Dana C. Munro, John S. Bassett, Worthington C. Ford, Charles H. Haskins, J. Franklin Jameson, H. Barrett Learned, Stewart L. Mims.

SPECIAL COMMITTEES

Committee on bibliography of modern British history.—Edward P. Cheyney, chairman; Arthur L. Cross, Roger B. Merriman, Wallace Notestein, Conyers Read.

Committee on the documentary historical publications of the United States.—J. Franklin Jameson, chairman; Charles M. Andrews, John S. Bassett, Worthington C. Ford, Gaillard Hunt, Andrew C. McLaughlin, John Bach McMaster, Charles Moore, Frederick J. Turner.

Committee on the writing of history.—Jean Jules Jusserand, chairman; John S. Bassett, secretary; Wilbur C. Abbott, Charles W. Colby.

Representatives in the international committee of historical science.—James T. Shotwell, Waldo G. Leland.

Subcommittee of the committee on program on an Anglo-American conference of professors of history.—J. Franklin Jameson, chairman; Herbert C. Bell, James T. Shotwell.

In considering the report of the committee on appointments it was proposed to drop the committee on military history. After discussion it was decided that the committee be continued for the present and that some authorized official confer with Colonel Spaulding, acting chairman, with regard to the advisability of continuing the committee.

Mr. Francis A. Christie was elected to the board of editors of the American Historical Review for the six-year term beginning January 1, 1924.

It was voted to establish a contingent fund of \$200 to remain in the hands of the treasurer and to be paid out by him on conference with the president or the first vice president during the present year for the use of the committees of the association.

The council adjourned to meet at 9.30 a. m., Saturday, December 29.

MINUTES OF THE MEETING OF THE EXECUTIVE COUNCIL HELD AT THE HOTEL DESHLER, COLUMBUS, OHIO, DECEMBER 30, 1923

The council met at 9.30 a. m. Present: Dana C. Munro, second vice president, presiding; Messrs. John S. Bassett, Arthur L. Cross, J. Franklin Jameson, Carlton J. H. Hayes, Charles Moore, Arthur M. Schlesinger, and Miss Williams.

The report of the committee on national archives was read and approved.

It was voted that the committee on publications be requested to bring to date that portion of the annual reports which comprises the proceedings of the association and that this process shall take precedence of all other publishing.

The report of the secretary of the conference of historical societies was read and approved. It was the opinion of the council that, inasmuch as Mr. A. P. C. Griffin is not able to continue the preparation of the bibliography of historical societies, the conference of historical societies should take steps to have such a bibliography prepared in the manner that seems best to them. It was voted to ask the secretary of the conference of historical societies to investigate and report on the cost of publishing such a bibliography and to ascertain to what extent individual societies can be induced to cooperate in the enterprise. It was suggested that some of these societies may be induced to join the American Historical Association.

The report of the public archives commission was read by the secretary. It was the opinion of the council that it is not wise at present to proceed with the preparation of detailed reports on State archives. It was suggested that an annual survey of archive work in the United States would be a proper field of activity until the funds of the association permit publication on a larger scale than at present. An appropriation of \$100 was made for the use of the commission during the coming year.

The report of the committee on obtaining transcripts from foreign archives was read and approved.

It was voted to extend the thanks of the council to the committee on history teaching in the schools and to the representatives of the association on the council on history and other social studies in the schools for the care, intelligence, and industry with which they have conducted the investigations pertaining to their duties during the current year.

The report of the committee on historical research in colleges was read and approved.

Mr. St. George L. Sioussat, chairman of the committee on program for 1924, attended and joined the council in a discussion of the next program. It was voted that, in the future, breakfast and luncheon conferences of alumni should be so arranged that they shall end before the beginning of any meeting of the association and that speeches should not be arranged at such conferences.

It was also voted that for special sessions at the annual meeting the papers shall be limited to 20 minutes, that the program shall announce the time at which all sessions shall begin and end, and that the presiding chairman will be held responsible for the termination of the session at the time specified.

It was voted that the secretary, with the available president or vice-president, shall appoint committees and transact other business of a routine nature that arises during the coming year.

Adjourned.

PROCEEDINGS OF THE EXECUTIVE COUNCIL ADOPTED BY CORRESPONDENCE

Mr. J. F. Jameson, whose term as delegate of the association in the American Council of Learned Societies expired in December, 1923, was reelected to serve for the four-year term beginning January, 1924, and ending in December, 1927.

The following standing executive committees of the council were appointed by the acting president to serve during 1924:

Committee on meetings and relations.—John S. Bassett, chairman; Henry P. Biggar, Carlton J. H. Hayes, Frederic L. Paxson, Mary W. Williams.

Committee on finance.—Charles Moore, chairman; John S. Bassett, Dana C. Munro, Sidney B. Fay, Frederic L. Paxson.

Committee on appointments.—Charles M. Andrews, chairman; John S. Bassett, Arthur L. Cross, Charles H. McIlwain, Arthur M. Schlesinger.

REGISTER OF ATTENDANCE AT THE THIRTY-EIGHTH ANNUAL MEETING AT COLUMBUS, OHIO

A	B	
		Benns, F. Lee.
		Benton, Elbert J.
Aborn, Marjorie.	Baldwin, James F.	Betten, Rev. Francis S.
Adams, Randolph G.	Baldwin, Frances Eliza-	Bieber, Ralph P.
Alton, Arthur S.	beth.	Binkley, William C.
Ambler, Charles H.	Barbour, George W.	Blair, Jesse Harvey.
Ames, Herman V.	Barker, Eugene C.	Blegen, Theodore C.
Anderson, C. N.	Barnes, Demass.	Bolton, Herbert E.
Anderson, D. R.	Bassett, John S.	Bond, Beverley W., jr.
Anderson, Frank Maloy.	Batcock, Willoughby M.,	Boucher, C. S.
Andressohn, John C.	jr.	Bowden, Witt.
Andrews, George Gordon.	Batsell, W. R.	Boyd, William K.
Andrus, Vera.	Bear, Harris V.	Brand, Carl F.
Artz, Frederick B.	Bemis, Samuel F.	Brandt, Walther I.

Briggs, Elizabeth Deiss.
Brown, Eugene J.
Brown, Everett S.
Brown, Marshall S.
Brush, Elizabeth P.
Buck, Paul Herman.
Burd, George L.
Burns, C. C.
Burns, Rev. John F.
Byrne, Eugene H.

C

Cahall, Raymond D. B.
Callahan, J. M.
Carroll, E. M.
Carson, W. W.
Carter, Clarence E.
Carter, Thomas F.
Catterall, Mrs. Ralph C. H.
Caswell, J. T.
Chapman, Charles E.
Chase, Celia M.
Cheek, Mary A.
Cleven, N. A. N.
Cheyney, E. P.
Clarke, Mary Patterson.
Cleveland, Catharine C.
Cole, Arthur Charles.
Cablebrook, Elizabeth.
Coleman, Christopher B.
Collard, James H.
Colton, Louise.
Coolidge, Archibald Cary.
Coulter, E. M.
Cox, Isaac Joslin.
Craven, A. D.
Crofts, F. S.
Cross, Arthur Lyon.
Crossman, L. E.
Crouse, N. M.
Crowl, Felice M.
Crowther, Elizabeth.
Cummings, Mary M.

D

Dackerman, Arabella C.
Dana, H. Ferren.
Davenport, Frances G.
Dawson, Edgar.
Deems, Clarence, jr.
Dennett, Tyler.

Dickerson, O. M.
Dietz, Fred C.
Dinengood, W. W.
Dodd, William E.
Douglas, C. H.
Dunaway, W. F.
Dunbar, Louise B.
Duncalf, Frederic.
Duncan, D. Shaw.
Dunham, Arthur L.
Durbin, Mildred.
Dutcher, Mr. and Mrs.
George M.

E

Earle, Edward Mead.
Edwards, Martha L.
Einer, Joranson.
England, Carl D.
Eva, Sister Mary.

F

Farr, Shirley (Miss).
Fellows, George Emory.
Ferris, Eleanor.
Flick, Alexander C.
Flippin, Percy Scott.
Ford, Guy Stanton.
Foster, Herbert D.
Fox, Dixon Ryan.
Frasure, Carl M.
Fuller, Joseph V.

G

Galbrath, C. B.
Gallen, Helen M.
Galpin, W. F.
Garber, Paul N.
Gerrish, William C.
Gewehr, Wesley M.
Gilbert, Amy M.
Gillespie, Frances Elma.
Gillespie, James E.
Gipson, Laurence H.
Godard, George S.
Golder, F. A.
Goodykoontz, Colin B.
Goodman, Nathan G.
Gottschalk, Louis L.
Gotwald, W. K.
Gray, Helen.

Green, Clarence.
Greene, Evarts B.
Greve, Charles Theodore.
Grose, Clyde L.
Guilday, Rev. Peter.

H

Hall, D. W.
Halleck, Reuben Post.
Harris, Wilmer C.
Hamer, P. M.
Hamilton, H. A.
Hansen, Marcus L.
Harvey, Rowland H.
Hatfield, George B.
Hathaway, William H.
Hayden, J. R.
Hayes, Carlton J. H.
Hays, Frank W.
Hearon, Cleo.
Hedges, George A.
Henry, H. M.
Herron, Stella.
Heishey, Amos S.
Hewes, Edwin B.
Hickey, Rev. Edward J.
Hicks, John D.
Higby, C. P.
Higgins, Ruth H.
Hill, Lawrence F.
Hill, Mrs. Louise B.
Hinsdale, Mary L.
Hinsdale, Mildred.
Hirsch, Arthur H.
Hockett, Homer C.
Hodder, F. H.
Hoffman, J. Wesley.
Holbrook, Franklin F.
Hoover, Thomas N.
Hoyt, H. V.
Hubbard, H. A.
Hughes, Marie.
Hughes, R. O.
House, R. B.
Hull, Charles H.
Hunt, Gaillard.
Hunter, Louis C.
Hunter, William C.
Hyma, Albert.

I

Iles, T. V.

J

James, A. F.
 James, J. A.
 Jameson, J. Franklin.
 Janson, Florence E.
 Jenckes, Adaline L.
 Jernegan, Marcus W.
 Johnson, J. G.
 Jones, Arthur W.
 Jones, Evan, jr.
 Jones, M. M.
 Jordan, Henry D.
 Joyner, F. B.

K

Kayser, Elmer Louis.
 Kellar, Herbert A.
 Kellar, Mrs. Herbert A.
 Kellogg, Louise P.
 Kelsey, R. W.
 Kerner, Robert J.
 Keyes, David H.
 Kinchen, Oscar A.
 King, Harold L.
 Klingberg, Frank J.
 Klinger, A. Conn.
 Klingenhagen, Anna M.
 Knaplund, Paul.
 Knapp, Charles M.
 Knight, George W.
 Knipfling, John R.
 Knowlton, Daniel C.
 Knudson, John.
 Kohlmeier, Albert L.
 Korf, Baron S. A.
 Krausnick, Gertrude.
 Krey, A. C.
 Krout, John A.

L

La Monte, John L.
 Lapham, Martha.
 Largent, Robert J.
 Larson, Laurence M.
 Lawrence, Henry W.
 Learned, H. Barrett.
 Leffler, Emil.
 Lindley, C. A.
 Lindley, Mrs. C. A.
 Lingelbach, William E.

Lough, Susan M.

Lovell, Reginald Ivan.
 Lucas, Homer C.
 Lybyer, Albert Howe.
 Lynch, William O.

M

McCann, Sister Mary Agnes.
 McCarthy, Charles Hallan.
 McArthur, Duncan.
 McClure, C. H.
 McCormack, Thomas J.
 McCoy, William A.
 McKay, Seth Shepard.
 McGoldrick, Joseph.
 McFayden, Donald.
 McGrane, Reginald Charles.
 McGregor, James C.
 McLean, Ross H.
 McLaughlin, A. C.
 McMurry, Donald L.
 McNeal, E. H.
 Mahan, Bruce E.
 Mall, Edward.
 Maltby, Martha J.
 Martz, Charles E.
 Marshall, T. M.
 Manhart, George B.
 Marquart, Natalie E.
 Martin, William J.
 Melvin, F. E.
 Merk, Frederick.
 Mereness, Newton D.
 Merer, Leland W.
 Metz, Mary Elizabeth.
 Meyer, Jacob Conrad.
 Middlebush, F. C.
 Mitchell, Harry Curtis.
 Mitwood, Oliver P.
 Mohr, Walter H.
 Moody, V. Alton.
 Moon, Charles.

Moon, George H.
 Moore, David R.
 Moore, J. R. H.
 Moran, Thomas F.
 Morehouse, Frances M.
 Morey, Ruth Edson.
 Morgan, DeW.
 Morrison, A. A.
 Munro, D. C.
 Myers, Denys P.

N

Neeb, George F.
 Neilson, N.
 Niswander, Walter D.
 Notestein, Wallace.
 Nussbaum, F. L.
 Norton, Margaret C.
 Noyes, Arthur Herbert.
 Nulle, Stebelton H.
 Nute, Grace L.

O

Ogg, Frederic A.
 Oliver, John W.
 Olmstead, A. T.
 Oman, Roy H.

P

Packard, Laurence B.
 Packard, Sidney R.
 Paetow, Louis J.
 Paine, Mrs. C. S.
 Palmer, Miss Harriott
 Clare.
 Paltsits, Victor Hugo.
 Patterson, David L.
 Paullin, C. O.
 Pautz, William C.
 Paxson, Frederic L.
 Peck, Paul F.
 Pelzer, Louis.
 Pence, Mrs. G. J.
 Pershing, B. H.
 Phillips, Ulrich B.
 Pierce, Bessie L.
 Plucknett, Theodore F. T.
 Porter, Lucius Chapin.
 Prichard, Walter.
 Priddy, Bessie Leach.
 Prince, B. F.

Q

Quaife, M. M.

R

Radford, Frances.
 Randall, J. G.
 Read, Conyers.
 Rugle, Paul M.
 Reeves, Jesse S.

- | | | |
|---------------------------|---------------------------|--------------------------|
| Reilly, Drusilla M. | Smith, C. Henry. | V |
| Relf, Frances Helen. | Smith, E. B. | |
| Rider, Grace. | Smith, Ernest Ashton. | Van Bibber, Laura C. |
| Riegel, R. E. | Smith, Martin Walker. | Vander Velde, Lewis G. |
| Riggs, Sara M. | Snavelly, Charles. | Van Nostrand, J. J., jr. |
| Rippy, J. Fred. | Sontag, Raymond James. | Viles, Jonas. |
| Roberts, A. Sellow. | Sorenson, C. M. | Vincent, John Martin. |
| Robertson, James | Sparrow, Caroline L. | Volwiler, A. T. |
| Alexander. | Spaulding, Oliver L., jr. | |
| Robertson, William S. | Spencer, Charles W. | W |
| Robinson, Chalfont. | Steeffel, Lawrence D. | Walker, Dean Everest. |
| Robinson, Howard. | Stephens, F. F. | Walsh, Annetta C. |
| Robinson, Morgan P. | Stephenson, Carl. | Ware, Edith E. |
| Rodkey, Fred Stanley. | Stephenson, Nathaniel W. | Washburn, George A. |
| Roseboom, Eugene H. | Stephenson, Orlando Worth | Wendell, Hugo C. M. |
| Russel, Robert R. | Stevens, Wayne E. | Wettereau, James O. |
| Russell, Elmer B. | Stevenson, Marietta, | Wheeler, Alice M. |
| | Stilwell, Lewis D. | Wheeler, Benjamin Webb. |
| S | Stites, Mary A. | White, Albert B. |
| Sauhl, C. A. | Storms, Albert B. | White, Laura A. |
| Stuckeffer, Paul Bigelow. | Stengel, Ray B. | Wilde, F. E. J. |
| Schafer, Joseph. | Stuckert, Howard M. | Wilgus, A. Curtis. |
| Schieber, Clara. | Swain, Joseph W. | Wilkinson, William J. |
| Schlesinger, A. M. | Sweet, Alfred H. | Williams, Basil. |
| Schmid, Louis Bernard. | Sweet, William W. | Williams, Mary W. |
| Schmitt, Bernadotte E. | | Williams, Pelagius M. |
| Scott, Arthur P. | T | Wilson, Amy Anita. |
| Scott, Nancy E. | Temple, Henry W. | Wittke, Carl. |
| Schupp, Paul F. | Templin, Lucinda de L. | Wood, H. H. |
| Sears, Louis Martin. | Thomas, S. E. | Woodburn, Janet McMil- |
| Selden, Joseph P. | Tschan, Francis J. | lan. |
| Sellers, James L. | Townsend, H. R. | Woolery, W. Kirk. |
| Seymour, Charles. | Townsend, Prescott W. | Woodring, Warner F. |
| Shannon, Fred A. | Trenholme, Prof. and | Wright, John K. |
| Shearer, Augustus II. | Mrs. N. M. | Wuorinen, John H. |
| Sheldon, A. E. | Trever, A. A. | |
| Shepard, W. J. | Trotter, Reginald G. | Y |
| Shipman, Henry R. | Turner, Ralph E. | Young, Edwin H. |
| Shoemaker, Floyd S. | Tussey, Moore C. | Young, Levi Edgar. |
| Shortridge, Wilson P. | Tuthill, Edward. | Young, Helen L. |
| Siebert, Wilbur H. | | |
| Sioussat, St. George L. | U | Z |
| Sloane, Mrs. Ulric. | Ulrich, Laura F. | |
| Slosson, Preston W. | Underhill, Frank H. | Zéligzon, Maurice. |

**II. PROCEEDINGS OF THE NINETEENTH ANNUAL MEET-
ING OF THE PACIFIC COAST BRANCH OF THE
AMERICAN HISTORICAL ASSOCIATION**

BERKELEY, CALIF., NOVEMBER 30 AND DECEMBER 1, 1923

PROCEEDINGS OF THE NINETEENTH ANNUAL MEETING OF THE PACIFIC COAST BRANCH OF THE AMERICAN HISTORICAL ASSOCIATION

The nineteenth annual meeting of the Pacific Coast Branch of the American Historical Association was held at the University of California Friday and Saturday, November 30 and December 1, 1923. A bureau of information and registration was established in room 30, Wheeler Hall, and the general and teachers' sessions were in room 231 of the same building. Local arrangements were under the direction of a committee consisting of F. C. Palm, chairman, and H. S. Lucas. The program of the meeting was arranged by a committee consisting of W. A. Morris, chairman, E. D. Adams, O. H. Richardson, R. G. Cleland, and G. E. Nunn. The president of the branch, Prof. Eugene I. McCormac, presided at the three sessions. The attendance on Friday and at the annual dinner was about 50; on Saturday about 40.

At the opening session Friday afternoon the first paper read was that of Prof. Waldemar Westergaard, of Pomona College, entitled "Scandinavian history and historians," and showed that small and pacific states such as Denmark, Norway, and Sweden have an intensive cultural life highly deserving of careful study. Various conditions and agencies are at work producing what may be termed "a Scandinavian civilization." Among these are: Similarity of languages and traditions; increasing travel back and forth of all classes, from school children on vacation "exchanges" to delegates to "northern" congresses of innumerable varieties; use oftentimes of the same history textbooks in all three lands. Wartime exigencies hastened development of inter-Scandinavian cooperation in self-defense against grasping "great powers."

Emphasis upon productive scholarship and keen competition brings the highest intellectual class into professorships. Historical scholarship in these lands requires sound training in philology, archæology, palæography, and other auxiliary sciences. In recent years considerable progress has been registered in such fields as archæology, where Danes such as Ludvig Wimmer and Sophus Möller, Norwegians such as Sophus Bugge, Magnus Olsen, H. Shetelig, and A. W. Brögger, and Swedes such as Oscar Montelius, O. von Friesen, Erik Brate, and T. Arne have placed runic research upon a secure foundation, and made possible a fresh synthesis of the Viking Age; in the critical study of the Middle Ages in the north,

particularly by the Danish historian Christian Erslev, whose second volume of *Danmarks riges historie* is a monument of critical, objective treatment. Hildebrand's *Sveriges medeltid* (Sweden's Medieval Age) presents an immense mass of materials for the history of medieval Sweden. The history of Christiania by Edvard Bull is largely a history of Norwegian civilization in the Middle Ages. Place name research reaches perhaps its greatest height in the work of the Norwegian Olav Rygh, whose work on Norwegian farm names in 19 volumes is an unique achievement of its kind.

The most striking developments in Norwegian historiography are the attempts at applying Marxian theories to history writing, by Halvdan Koht and Edvard Bull, the former a socialist, the latter a communist. In Sweden a decided impetus in the direction of monographic research rather than toward period histories has been given by the teaching and writing of Harald Hjärne, of Upsala University. Danish historical textbooks are widely used in all three lands. The five volumes of Laursen's *Danmark-Norges traktater, 1523-1750*, that have appeared thus far are models of scholarly editing. Aage Friis's work on the Bernstorffs of eighteenth century Denmark is well known to scholars. More recently, Friis has begun a meticulous study of the Sleswick question. Practically every historian in Sweden has contributed articles of worth to the great Swedish encyclopedia, "*Nordisk Familjebok*," published in 34 volumes. Of this work, not less than 46,000 sets have been sold in the Scandinavian north, a fact that testifies to the high cultural level of the Scandinavian peoples.

The second paper of the session by Prof. Jakob A. O. Larsen, of the University of Washington, related to Representative Government in the Panhellenic Leagues. This paper was based largely on an inscription found a few years ago at Epidaurus (*Supplementum Epigraphicum Graecum* I 75). This inscription gives detailed information about some of the organs of government, and particularly the synedrion, of the league organized by Demetrius Poliorcetes in 303 or 302 B. C. This league was a revival of the earlier Panhellenic, or more properly Hellenic, league of Phillip II and Alexander the Great, the so-called Corinthian League. In spite of possible minor variations, the earlier league and that of Demetrius can institutionally be treated almost as one. The central organ of government of this league was the synedrion, which was a representative assembly. The number of the representatives of the constituent states varied with their size. The representatives sent had complete authority to pass decrees binding on their constituents and could not be held to account by the latter. On the other hand, the *proëdroi*, a board of five that presided over the synedrion, was responsible to

it. The king, who, with the title of hegemon, acted as head of the league, would normally be expected to act in accordance with the decrees of the synedrion.

The author of this organization was Phillip II. By him it was intended to be a permanent organization of the Greek world. From the Greek point of view, the league would be classified as an alliance, but the central authorities were so strong that, given time it might easily have developed into something not unlike a modern constitutional monarchy. The league was not officially destroyed by Alexander but was for all practical purposes superseded by the absolute monarchy in the shape of the divine kingship. Later revivals show that it had a hold on the minds of the Greeks, and that this period of history saw a real contest between the two forms of government.

The paper of Prof. Frank A. Golder, of Stanford University, on Pictures from Soviet Russia, which was next presented, dealt chiefly with Russian events between 1921 and 1923, during which period the author was an eyewitness of the great political, economic, and cultural changes in Russia. This paper has since been printed elsewhere.

In the last paper of this session, entitled "Natural Law in 18th Century Thought," Prof. Walter C. Barnes, of the University of Oregon, called attention to the way the discoveries of Galileo and Newton had trained the scientific public in the idea of natural law, and then turning to the social sciences, he briefly analyzed the work of Montesquieu in politics, of Voltaire in history, of Diderot and Condillac in psychology, in order to show how the idea of natural law underlies their views. Then in the philosophic religion of the deists and in the publication of Diderot's great encyclopedia, he traced the wider extension of the idea of natural law, or at least of the practice of observation and confidence in observation, even as against traditional views. This search for natural law seemed to unify the varied achievements of the great French thinkers and to provide a vital common motive for the period.

The annual dinner was at 7 o'clock in the Faculty Club of the University of California, Prof. Herbert E. Bolton presiding. Professor McCormac, in delivering the president's address, dealt with political developments under President Polk. Brief informal addresses were made also by representatives from the schools and colleges of the Pacific coast.

At the Saturday morning session the first paper was that of Prof. John C. Parish, of the University of California, Southern Branch, on The Gallery of ex-Presidents. The author presented an extensive study of the political activities and influence of the ex-Presidents from Washington to Wilson. Not more than six Presidents have had political influence during their periods of retirement.

The second paper of the session, entitled "The Four-power Pacific Pact and Anglo-Japanese Alliance," was presented by Prof. Yamato Ichihashi, of Stanford University. It dealt with the history of the alliance from 1902 when it was first signed until the question of its renewal for the third time was brought up at the British Imperial Conference of 1921. At the conference no definite decision was arrived at perhaps in anticipation of its probable consideration in the coming Washington conference. It was pointed out that during its entire life for 20 years the first and last occasion when the alliance was put in operation was in connection with the Great War. A somewhat detailed survey was made of its criticisms, especially by Americans and Chinese.

On the eve of the Washington conference Prince Tokugawa stated as his private view that America, Great Britain, and Japan might form an entente cordiale in place of the Anglo-Japanese alliance. The idea was not new and was not original with Prince Tokugawa. It had frequently been talked about both in Great Britain and Japan as a possible solution of the diplomatic impasse among the Pacific powers. The press began to speculate, though completely ignorant of the negotiations engaged in by the "Big Three." On December 10 the world was taken by surprise when the four-power Pacific pact was announced. The terms of the pact together with the various views expressed on it were then analyzed and discussed. The conclusion was that the pact clarifies the situation in the Pacific region and helps in minimizing the possibility for repeating malicious utterances so frequently made in the past.

The third paper of the session, by Prof. Rolland A. Vandegrift, of the University of Southern California, entitled "The Central American Court of Justice: The First International Tribunal to Adjudicate Disputes between Nations," was, owing to illness, not read by the author. The paper traced the history of the court from its organization under the influence of the United States in 1907 until its dissolution on March 17, 1918, through the cases arising out of the Bryan-Chamorro treaty made between the United States and Nicaragua. The reestablishment of the court is provided for in the treaties of February 7, 1923, for the establishment of an international Central American tribunal. The court is unique and a forerunner of the world court of justice. It functioned in its first form and averted one general war in Central America.

At the business session which followed, the committee on nominations, consisting of W. Westergaard, chairman, L. J. Paetow, and E. E. Robinson, reported the following nominations:

President, Robert G. Cleland, Occidental College.

Vice president, William A. Morris, University of California.

Secretary-treasurer, Ralph H. Lutz, Stanford University.

The council, the above officers, and John C. Parish, University of California, Southern Branch; Jakob A. Larsen, University of Washington; Rolland A. Vandegrift, University of Southern California; George E. Nunn, Mission High School, San Francisco.

On motion the nominations were closed and the secretary was instructed to cast the ballot for these nominees, who were declared elected for the ensuing year.

The committee on resolutions, consisting of R. C. Clark, chairman, F. A. Golder and J. A. Larsen, reported the following:

Resolved, by the Pacific Coast Branch of the American Historical Association, at its nineteenth annual meeting, that we hereby express our thanks to the University of California, and especially to the members of the department of history, for their hospitality, courtesies, good fellowship, and excellent arrangements that contributed so much to the success of this meeting and enjoyment of the visiting members of the association.

It was moved and voted to create a standing committee of three on membership, of which the secretary-treasurer shall be chairman, and the other two members shall be appointed by the president.

Monsignor Gleason, chairman of the committee appointed at the 1922 meeting of the Pacific Coast Branch of the American Historical Association to bring before the people of the State of California the need of a State historical society of California, presented the following report:

At their meeting on Tuesday, October 9, 1923, the regents of the University of California, acting upon a plan presented to them by this committee, authorized the formation, under their auspices, of the California State Historical Association. In their capacity as trustees of this association the regents have appointed Prof. Herbert E. Bolton superintendent and Dr. Owen C. Coy director of the California State Historical Association, and have provided suitable quarters for it on the campus of the University of California. They approved the formation of an organization committee consisting of Owen C. Coy, chairman, Herbert E. Bolton, William J. Hayes, and Louis J. Paetow. That committee has authorized the association to function provisionally under the direction of a temporary organization formed in San Francisco February 10, 1923, when Mr. William J. Hayes, of Oakland, was elected chairman and Dr. Owen C. Coy, secretary.

The committee was not able to secure the adoption of the original plan as presented to the State legislature. The actual plan as outlined in the paragraph above, is looked upon, however, as affording an opportunity to launch this important work. Considering the matter as still "in process" it suggested the continuance of this committee.

The committee wished to express its appreciation of the effective aid rendered by present and past officers of the Order of the Native Sons of the Golden West, especially by Mr. William J. Hayes, grand president of the order.

Dr. Owen C. Coy, director of the California State Historical Association, outlined the plan under which the State historical society was organized.

It was moved and voted to adopt the report of the committee appointed in 1922.

It was moved and voted that this committee, consisting of L. J. Paetow, chairman, Mgr. Joseph M. Gleason, Edgar E. Robinson, Robert G. Cleland, and Owen C. Coy, be continued for another year.

The meeting of Saturday afternoon was the teachers' session, the general topic of discussion being the history course in secondary schools and its correlation. The first paper, by Prof. George E. Nunn, was entitled "A Criticism of the Present Course in Secondary Schools and Its Correlation." In this paper the author analyzed the present textbooks of mediæval and modern history as to scope and subject matter. The books considered were: *The Story of World Progress*, West; *World History*, Webster; *Modern Times*, Elson; *Modern History*, Hayes and Moon; *A General History of Europe*, Robinson and Breasted. As to content, he noted a general uniformity in which about 75 per cent of the subject matter dealt specifically with England, France, and Germany, in Europe. About 15 per cent more was of a general nature not assignable to any one of the three, but applying to them in general. Thus 90 per cent of these textbooks may be said to deal with England, France, and Germany.

Four of the texts imply a world history, two specifically by title. Substantially the world history is represented by a page or paragraph treatment of the Mongols, the Turks, the trade routes, Prince Henry, Columbus, Clive in India, and the American Revolution. Most of these subjects are treated in one brief paragraph and some in a single sentence. The author's contention is that this is not a presentation of world history. In this analysis only the period from 1100 to 1789 was considered.

An improved plan of study should be based on the following propositions: The biggest fact of the period is the expansion of the European peoples; this expansion is not in the texts; the changes that constitute modern progress are brought about more by the contacts of European culture on the frontiers where European culture came in contact with other cultures; the contact of European with European is relatively unimportant but now monopolizes the texts; history, as found in the texts, is too exclusively political to serve the needs of a democracy.

European history should be studied from the standpoint of the dominant power instead of by presenting a parallel series of national histories. Nothing is sacrificed in the story of nationalism while a unity is gained which makes European history have a meaning to Americans. It is possible to assign to each European people a place in this scheme instead of omitting all but three for lack of space. By a proper selection of material one can present a world geography, and the elements of political science, economics, and sociology.

The second paper, by PROF. ROBERT E. CHASE, OF THE D. School, San Francisco, entitled "The Mission High School's High Medieval and Modern History, showed that at the present time, history in the secondary schools is not being treated in as scientific a manner as it might well be. The mere learning of facts and events is not essentially valuable. History is capable of being developed as a science and it should not be in any great measure the mere collecting and learning of a great mass of unrelated facts from which scarcely any definite conclusions or lessons can be drawn. History now is in much the same condition as biology was before Darwin made it a scientific study. The modern historian studying conditions and forces has dated time and so can determine, by using the past, what forces are working at present. History should embrace not only history but political science, geography, economics, and sociology, and should be studied from a world viewpoint. Then the social forces that are always at work may be studied and a key to any given situation may be found for men who are trying to act from a basis of intelligence. The study of political history should give place to the study and understanding of principles.

The final paper of the session, by Prof. A. M. Cleghorn, of Lowell High School, San Francisco, was entitled "A Method of Correlation of the Social Studies in the High-school Curriculum." He held at the present time most of the courses in social studies, aside from history, in high schools are either "elementary introductions to the principles" of the specific subject such as government, economics, sociology, or treatments of the "problems of democracy." Both of these methods of presentation are open to the objection that the extremely limited experience of high-school pupils gives them no adequate background for real understanding, so that the subject degenerates into mere word-mongering or into diluted ethical preachment pointed by sensational pictures of the "problems" confronting us.

It is suggested that a better method of presenting the material of such subjects is by amplifying and enriching the course in history at these points. The emergence in human experience of the various types of social problems and the continual adjustment to them in the light of current ideas not only constitute an essential part of the fabric of the past, but must be understood before the contemporary forms can be intelligible. For high-school pupils the method of correlating the social studies may well be that of omitting them as separate disciplines and by merging their essence, though not their systematic theory, in the history course.

In the annual discussion which followed, Prof. F. J. Teggart, of the University of California, said that the recent historical developments tend to show that the ideals of the universities are not acceptable to the high schools and that the latter are forcing upon the universities the reconstruction of the teaching of history.

Professor Hulme believed that the criticism of history texts was based upon an analysis of the quantity of material devoted to a given subject rather than to the quality. He objected to the Mission High School plan of teaching history as a science. Among his reasons was the fact that probability is a large element in actual human life and yet has no place in science.

In conclusion, the president expressed his appreciation of the efforts of the officers and committees which had insured the success of the nineteenth annual meeting.

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